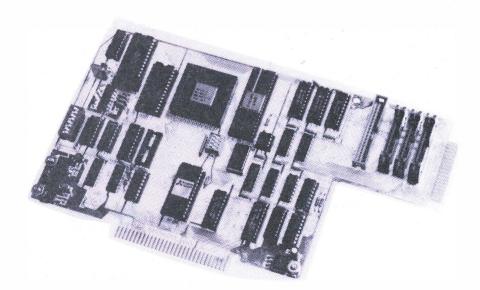
# MICAOpendium

Volume 5 Number 2

March 1988

\$2.00

Myarc releases its hard/floppy controller



## INSIDE

- A BASIC program to help with signed numbers
- Print disk catalogs on labels
- Getting a PEB ready for an internal hard disk
- A program to read files
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- ☐ The Horizon RAMdisk meets the Geneve



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Laura	Burns										. Edito

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#### **Programming conventions**

Here are some tips to help you when entering programs from MICROpendium:

1. All BASIC and Extended BASIC programs are run through Checksum, the numbers that follow exclamation at the end of each program line. Do not enter these numbers or exclamation points. Checksum was published in the November 1987 edition.

2. Long XBASIC lines are entered by inputting until the screen stops accepting characters, pressing Enter, pressing FCTN REDO, cursoring to the end of the line and continuing input.

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can have automatic access to the 32K memory expansion, utilize sprite graphics for smooth motion and animation, auto-load disk based programs, and add speech with a 400 word built-in vocabulary! Package includes Extended BASIC on a convenient plug-in cartridge with 240 page manual. Sug. Retail \$89.95

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Here's the good news ... the new Myarc Geneve Computer you've been hearing about is to be shipping by press time! Imagine a computer that is 99/4A compatible but has the speed and incredible graphics capabilities that even IBM. Amiga, and Atari ST owners would envy!

The Geneve is truly a breakthrough since it's offered on a card, and is compatible with your existing Expansion Box. disk controller, and RS-232 cards, its advanced features can be offered at a cost much lower than you would expect to pay for a system of this power and versatility!

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### Comments

## Clarification on Checksum

Most readers have probably figured this out already, but the article we published with the Checksum program in the October 1987 edition was a bit more confusing than it should have been. The Checksum program was available in two formats: Assembly language and XBASIC CALL LOADs. We published the XBASIC version. Unfortunately, the article contains references to running the assembly version. For the record, after you've entered the Check and Checksum programs, the only thing you need to do to use either is to load them into memory and enter RUN. Checksum is used to process an existing program so that checksums are added to each program line. The Check program is memory resident and is RUN prior to inputting a program with checksums. Check then calculates the checksum total as each line is entered. If the checksum total doesn't match the checksum of the program line you are inputting, you know there is a mistake in your entry.

Even this explanation seems confusing.

#### **CAN'T ANSWER ALL INQUIRIES**

We hate to admit it, but we just can't answer every inquiry we get from readers. There are only two of us at MICROpendium and we get dozens of letters each week from readers seeking answers to questions ranging from 'What's the best color printer to use with the TI,' to 'What am I doing wrong with this assembly language program I've written.'

I wish we were in a position to answer everything, but many of the questions require more knowledge and expertise than we can muster. Even the simplest inquiries can take hours to document. Those that we can answer in a straightforward manner, we try our best to do. Those with technical questions about the Geneve we forward to Mike Dodd in hopes that he can help out. Those with questions we can't directly answer, we try to publish in our Reader to Reader column (but only if the writer allows us to print his address). And, of course, sometimes we just get bogged down after having had the best of intentions to answer particular inquiries in a timely manner.

To those who have had to write us several times to get an answer, we apologize. We don't want to discourage anyone from contacting us with a question, but we want you to understand that you'll have the best

chance of a definitive answer if you make note that we include the inquiry in our Reader to Reader column if we are unable in any other way to provide a successful resolution. (Our policy, unless we are told otherwise, is not to publish telephone numbers or street addresses of readers.)

#### WHAT CARTRIDGES DO YOU WANT?

We are still soliciting responses from 9640 users concerning the software that currently doesn't run on the Geneve that they would like to see modified so that it will run on the Geneve. Response so far seems to indicate that few Geneve users are interested in running most currently non-compatible TI software on the Geneve. If there's a cartridge-based program that you'd like to run on the Geneve, send us a note, addressed to: Patches, c/o MICROpendium, P.O. Box 1343, Round Rock, TX 78680. The 20 or so most frequently mentioned programs we be modified by Myarc to operate on the 9640.

#### **NEW PRODUCTS OF NOTE**

Several new products have been released recently, including a new terminal program and the expected release of the Myarc Hard and Floppy Disk Controller card on March 18.

TELCO, by Charles Earl, is an exceptional terminal program that differs dramatically in its design and operation from other terminal programs for the TI. It is a highly modularized program that uses windows. It operates in 40 and 80 columns and is compatible with the 9640 and the 4A. A review of the program is included in this edition.

The Myarc HFDC was slated for release to dealers on March 18, according to Myarc's marketing guru Jack Riley. The card is compatible with both the Geneve and the 4A and uses the PEB for both computers. There's a story about it elsewhere in this edition, as well as an article for hardware hackers on how to set up a power supply for a PEB internal hard disk.

#### A CLARIFICATION ON FILE READER

In this edition there is a program by Robert Carmany that reads files of various types to the screen. Near the end, it indicates that program line 1 (later resequenced to 100) is to be run through PRESCAN—IT!. If you don't have PRESCAN—IT!, just enter the program line as it appears. It will work fine.

—JK

### CALENDAR MAKER 99

Calendar Maker 99 is the only program that allows you to create large, detailed, picture calendars TI-99/4A or Myarc Geneve 9640!

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#### CM99 has the following features:

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- Print month calendars with or without a half-page picture and a 3-13 line user-definable message!
- Print year calendars 2 months to a page.
- Easy-to-use, even an adult can use it!
- Use TI-Artist Instances on the days.
- A complete library of small pictures, typefaces, borders and example files are provided with the program - get started right out of the box!
- Extensive documentation included.

CALENDER MAKER 99 can be used to create customized calendars for any application. If you use calendars, and don't want to pay the high printing and typesetting costs of creating a custom calendar for your business, work, school or home, then Calendar Maker 99 is for you! Requires: 32K, TI Extended BASIC, Epson or compatible (Panasonic, TI, NEC, HP, IBM, etc.) printer, and a disk system. Functions fine with a single drive but two are recommended. Picasso drawing program is also recommended, but not required. Available for only:



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	11	12	13	m	15	16
17	18	Aunt Frick sets out of Prison - drrdnse bus ticket,	20	21	n	•
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### Feedback

#### Review too harsh

Your product reviews influence me a lot in the programs that I buy and the ones I don't buy. However, in the case of Certificate 99 (reviewed December '87) I had already purchased it before your review came out. Your review is accurate, but it is unduly critical. This is a first rate program, so far as I know — the only one like it for our computer, and reasonably priced. If you take a survey of the folks who own Certificate 99, I am sure they would rate it an "A" instead of a "B." My unoffical survey of the Dallas TI Home Computer Group indicates more than 20 percent of the group have purchased Certificate 99.

If Great Lakes Software does offer a Certificate 99-Pal, I know a lot of folks who would be interested in buying one.

Tom Hall Euless, Texas

### Cleaning contacts

Regarding the January 1988 article on cleaning GROM cartridge and cartridge port contacts, I would like to suggest the following:

Only when severe tarnishing of contacts is suspected will disassembly be required. Cartridge and/or port contacts should then be cleaned with a typewriter eraser, followed by rubbing with a soft cloth on which some TV tuner cleaner has been sprayed.

For minor maintenance, a flat narrow device such as a ½-inch-wide putty knife should be wrapped in a single layer of soft cloth, sprayed with some TV tuner spray, and rubbed several times across the contacts of the cartridge and/or into the GROM port socket. You will probably see dark gray or even black residue coming off on the rag. Move the rag on the spatula or putty knife to a clean spot on the rag, respray with cleaner and rub again several times.

Sylvester C. Seals Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

#### Yearn no more

In the January "Feedback" column, Dan Eichler yearned for TI-II sound and graphics at 1200 baud.

Yearn no more, Dan! The TE-II is alive and well on The Phoenix (713) 537-0741, 300/1200 baud.

In addition to the standard features and on-line RLE pictures, The Phoenix continues to support TE-II users. Dan (and all TE-II users) can call at 300 baud with the TE-II and download a compressed/archived file called TE2/I2. It contains a 1200 baud patch and docs describing installation of an interrupt switch in the Speech Synthesizer. Armed with these aids, it is possible to have TE-II graphics, music and speech at 300 or 1200 baud.

I continually receive calls from TI users who are just starting to explore telecommunications economically with the TE-II. Even "old-timers" are discovering the versatility of this cartridge.

Bill Rister Houston, Texas

### A long four months

I recently ordered a couple of back issues from 1984 and I noticed that the feeling of some people at the time was rather down on the TI lasting very long and that it would probably be over in a few months—this must be the longest four months in history. Do you ever hear anything about how PCjr is doing?

Bartley Busse Neidpath, Saskachewan, Canada

### Copying files

The "Getting started with MDOS" article by Walt Howe in your January 1988 issue has one error that should be pointed out. He states, "Exactly the same rules apply to designating drives for file copying with the COPY command" as do the rules for DISKCOPY. This is not so. The file is copied from the prompt drive to the drive specified in the command line. The command:

A>COPY TEXTFILE B:

will copy the file "TEXTFILE" from drive A to drive B.

A comment is in order concerning the DISKCOPY routine in DOS. This routine may be convenient for users with single-drive systems, but for others using double-sided, double or quad-density, multi-drive systems, it is just plain S..L.O.W... I miss the turbocopy option of the CorComp manager. Also, I would like to pass on an undocumented tip concerning the FORMAT command. If you omit the "/V" after the

FORMAT command and insert a volume name, such as:

#### A > FORMAT DISKNAME/2/18

DOS will automatically use "DISK-NAME" as the volume name and will not ask for a volume name before formatting the diskette.

Bob Sherburne North Las Vegas, Nevada

#### Don't use an eraser

The article "Cleaning module contacts" in the Jan. '88 issue was right on target. Our solder coated contacts in both the modules and the console edge connecter are the weak link in everyone's system. These types of connections were also the death of the TRS-80 Model 1 computers; ask a Model 1 owner about computer lockups. Constant cleaning is the only way to maintain a good connection where a tin/lead coating is present. Be that it may, I must take exception with what Ron is saying. Don't get me wrong, cleaning the contacts is one of the most beneficial maintenance actions that a person can do for the computer. The problem I have is with the use of an eraser. A pencil eraser is highly abrasive to the contacts, as Ron notes in the article ("you can see the scratch marks on the contacts").

Having had to work on a computer system (PDP 11/70) where an eraser to the contacts was the normal maintenance action for a period of about two years, I can tell you that really bizarre glitches and lockups will occur when the protective tin or gold coating is erased down to the base copper material. It doesn't take too many erasings to erase away the tin coating, and a lot less to erase away gold plating.

Any contacts bearing gold should NEV-ER be erased. The gold plating is there because gold doesn't oxidize. which is the cause of problems to begin with. Silver and tin/lead (solder coated) do oxidize. Without the availibility of a good commercial cleaner and anti-oxidizing lubricant, a person should use alcohol and a lint-free cloth to clean card edge contacts. If your contacts are either dirty or contain resistive oxides, it will be very apparent on the cloth.

The products I use both at work and at play are the Cramolin line from Caig

(See Page 10)

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#### DATA BASE DEMO DISK

This data program is one of the best we have ever seen. Fast, easy to use, and a price that can't be beat. This program was written by Tom Nichols who is a professional programer. He wrote it to keep track of the many articles in each the various computer magazines he received each month. He would simply enter the article by catagory (i.e. hardware), Publication, Date and Title and comment and any time he wanted to refer to the material he could find it. In fact it even does a fast search for a key word. The version we supply as a demo disk has a over a hundred articles entered so you can learn to completely use it before you delete this data and enter you own. Unprotected so it can be modified for specific applications. This could easily be the only data base program you ever need.

#### ASTROLOGY DEMO DISK

This professional quality program is as good as the ones we have seen on the coin operated machines. Beautiful color graphics. You enter your birth date and learn your horoscope, sign, and historical facts about your birthdate. One of the best freeware programs we have seen. Great for setting up at a charity event or party.

#### WILL WRITER DEMO DISK

This program does just what the title says. It asks you a group of questions and then automatically writes a last will and testament. Now you can leave your TI-99/4A to your favorite nephew. Works with any printer and appears to be legal in all states but of course that should be checked out.

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#### MEDICAL ALERT DEMO DISK

This disk contains many menu accessable files covering mo' everyday medical emergencies such as poisoning, broken bones, heart attacks and shock. Like all our demo disks, it contains many valuable features that can be used on other programs. It also can be easily updated although it appears as complete as a "what to do until the doctor arrives" quide can

#### R RATED GAME DEMO DISK

It had to happen. A talented programmer in Germany sat down and programmed a complete "Invaders" style space game with great color graphics except the gun and flying targets are not what you would find at your neighborhood arcade. A great party gag game and fantastic exbasic programming. One of the best use of sprites we have seen. You must be over 18 to order this one.

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This program lets you make custom three line labels by just entering in the three lines you want and pressing enter. The labels will then be printed on tractor drive labels with a graphic display of the TI-99/4A console. Epson compatibility required for graphic display. Also prints multiple labels. Great for disks, mail and business.



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### Feedback

#### (Continued from Page 8)

Laboratories (1175-0 Industrial Ave., P.O. Box J, Escondido, CA 92025-0051). Their Cramolin products not only clean the contacts, but they also preserve (anti-oxidants) and lubricate. While not as good a bargain as alcohol, it is a much better product.

While on the subject, I have heard it mentioned more than once that if you have a soldering iron you can clean the contacts by re-flowing the solder. While this may be acceptable if a good flux is used with minimum iron heat, and the flux is removed with a good quality flux remover, it is not advised to do so unless contact wear has become excessive, as the glue that holds the copper to the circuit board has a mean tendency to disintegrate under too much heat.

William Borchardt El Paso, Texas

## Delphi messages requested

I have recently been granted access to Delphi. My user name is (most cleverly) BETTINELLI.

I will surely appreciate receiving messages from Geneve and TI99 owners.

Norberto R. Bettinelli Buenos Aires, Argentina

## A Checksum program that checks

In the October 1987 issue of MICROpendium, Tom Freeman describes a combined XBASIC and assembly utility, used to provide checksum tags for BASIC. While the idea is just as good as it's old, there is one thing I don't agree with.

On page 28, Mr. Freeman says: "...probability approaching zero, that a small number of mistakes will result in a number that differs by exactly 256 or a multiple thereof. The one exception is that if you transpose two characters, there's nothing I can do about that."

The number he refers to is the checksum tag. Here, two things can be noticed.

First, of all the various errors the average user is guilty of when entering programs, or anything else for that matter, the most common is transposing two characters.

Second, there is certainly something to do about it. I'm the editor of a column called "Utmaningen" (The Challenge) in the Swedish newsletter Programbiten, published by the user group with the same name. As a result of a challenge, Mr. Lars Thomasson wrote a checksum program. Being both a listing and a checksum utility, it's used in a different way compared to Freeman's program, but the point is that it will sense transposed characters!

How is this done? Well, once you know it, it's very simple. Instead of merely adding all byte values together, you first multiply them by their position in the program line. There are, of course, still different lines that yield the same checksum, mostly due to the reduction in range of the checksum, but the error trapping capability is greatly enhanced.

With the source code available, it shouldn't be too difficult to change the current checksum program. I consider the improvement important enough to motivate a quick change, even considering that it will not be compatible with the current listings.

Anders Persson Lund, Sweden

### More on printouts

In response to Shirley Slicer (Feedback Feb. 1988) who is getting "good printouts using TI-Artist and the (Seikosha) GP550 printer," the difference seems to be in the change from the GP550A (which is no doubt the Slicer printer) to my GP550TI. In my case, using Ms. Slicer's parameters, what begins on the screen as a circle elongates vertically in the printer to an oval. Changing her line spacing value (8) to a 4 produces (roughly) a circle, but the image quality suffers. Texaments has of course not said that TI-Artist works with the GP550TI.

Perhaps one time in 10 the program prompts for "Density Factor." When that happens, the printout is wild and unpredictable, no matter how I set the program. Both this "Density Factor" and, as Ms. Slicer has observed, Magnification #3 are faulty, at least on my disk. I use TI-Artist occasionally; not every image must be in proportion. Most fonts can be twice as tall and still look well enough.

Also in the February issue was a letter

from the Texaments TI-Artist representative, Stephen Lamberti, who had the good news that there is indeed a cursor speed control in this program, and "function semicolon" toggles back and forth between slow and fast. Thank you, Mr. Lamberti! (I also got this information from someone who called Woody Large, sysop in Sacramento, who in turn called me.)

And then there was the earlier advice of Rick Fallstrom in October '87, who felt that I should sell the GP550TI and buy one of the newer "SP" series at maybe \$150.

All these with my best interests at heart! It's much appreciated.

Elton Schooling Sacramento, California

(Actually, Stephen Lamberti's letter was only one of several received containing the same information on this topic.—Ed.)

#### **Tutorial error**

I want to thank you for publishing Bob Carmany's review of my KWIKFONT source code/tutorial disk. Since its publication I have been swamped with requests for the flippy. Sometimes the lonely TI user gets the feeling that he is the only one using a 99/4A anymore, but the response I have received has certainly convinced me otherwise.

I would like to point out an error in FILE2 of the tutorial concerning the six header bytes of a memory image file (EA5). The second pair of bytes gives the number of bytes to load, and the third pair of bytes indicates the CPU RAM address to which the file is to be moved. For some reason I inadvertently wrote exactly the opposite.

Wayne Stith Richmond, Virginia

The Feedback column is for readers. It is a forum to communicate with other readers. The editor will condense excessively lengthy submissions where necessary. Mail Feedback items to: MICROpendium, P.O. Box 1343, Round Rock, TX 78680.

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This program allows you to print out material from your printer sideways. Great for spreadsheet displays, hanners etc. Can be modified for various printers.

#### TI FORTH DEMO DISK

This demo disk was distributed by TI some time back. Contains wonderful music and graphics written in forth, Requires 32K and Ed/Assem to run.

#### TI DIAGNOSTIC DISK

This program loads into your Mini Memory module ( required) and checks out your entire II system. Developed by II and provided to dealers for distribution to customers. Complete documentation on second disk side.

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#### BASIC

## Signed numbers, more or less

#### By REGENA

Recently I was helping my daughter with an algebra assignment and I realized that she really didn't understand the basics of combining positive and negative numbers or signed numbers. The program this month is a tutorial and practice unit for learning about signed numbers or reviewing some beginning algebra concepts.

The first time a student runs this program, he or she would choose the main menu choices in numerical order. The first section is "Number Line." The number line concept is shown with examples, then problems for the student to solve. First, positive numbers on the number line are used, then negative numbers are introduced.

The second section is "Adding Numbers," which is adding numbers using the number line. First, two positive numbers are added. The next step is to add a positive number and a negative number. Then the first number is negative and a positive number is added to it. Finally, two negative numbers are added.

The third major section is "Subtracting Numbers." Instruction and example screens are printed showing how to combine positive and negative numbers by subtraction. Different combinations of positive and negative numbers in subtraction are presented in the problems.

When a problem is presented for addition or subtraction, if any answer is incorrect, the solution is shown and the student is given a similar problem. If the answer is correct, the student has the option of having another similar problem or continuing the program.

Line 120 uses the DEF statement to define a function R(X) to be a random number from 1 to X. Notice that later in the program, random numbers can be chosen by using a statement such as B=R(7). Subroutines are used for groups of statements that are used more than once.

Lines 100-220 print the title and define characters and colors used to draw lines and points and to label the number lines. Lines 230-240 define two strings that are used to draw the number lines. To type the symbols in the quotes, use the FCTN key and U for the underline and the FCTN key and Z for the backslash. These two symbols are redefined to draw the number lines. L\$ uses two underlines between each backslash, and L2\$ uses one underline between each backslash.

Lines 250-370 print the main menu screen, receive the student's response, and branch appropriately. After a section is completed, the program returns to Line 350, then branches back to Line 250 to print the main menu screen again.

Linew 380-1350 contain a number of subroutines which are used in various places (more than once) in the program. Lines 380-430 are the subroutine to wait for the student to press the ENTER key before the program continues. Lines 440-550 contain four different subroutines to print the different kinds of number lines. Lines 560-620 present the option to see another example or to continue the program. Lines 630-690 present the option to have another problem of the same kind or to continue the program.

Lines 700-730 are the subroutine that plays the sounds for an incorrect answer. FLAG is a variable used to indicate an incorrect answer so the same kind of problem can be repeated. Lines 740-780 are the subroutine that plays the sounds for a correct answer. Lines

790-890 are the subroutine to show how to get the correct answer. The first point is plotted on the number line, then the second point is added or subtracted. The variable C is the column number. F is a factor that is +1 for addition and -1 for subtraction. A. Al. B, and Bl are the numbers used in the problem. A is a number used to plot the point on the number line, and Al is the actual number for the problem. B is the absolute value of the second number chosen, and Bl is the signed number.

Lines 900-1090 are the subroutine to get the student's answer. Lines 940-1040 are the section to get the + or - sign, and Lines 1050-1080 are the section to get the number. CALL KEY is used rather than INPUT so the screen graphics can be preserved. Lines 1100-1140 are the subroutine for the procedure when an answer is incorrect. The incorrect "uh-oh" is sounded, then the problem solution is shown graphically on the number line. The student must then press the ENTER key to continue. Lines 1150-1180 are the subroutine for the procedure when an answer is correct. The correct point is plotted on the number line, an arpeggio is played, and the option to have another problem or to continue is presented.

Lines 1190-1220 are the subroutine for adding numbers. The total T is the sum of the numbers Al and Bl. Lines 1230-1260 are the subroutine for subtracting numbers. The total T is Bl subtracted from Al.

Lines 1270-1350 are the subroutine to move the point for the second number. After the first number is placed, the point is moved one unit at a time for the second number, and a red point is placed for the final answer.

Lines 1360-2410 are the major subroutine for "Number Line." Lines 1360-1460 show an example, then Lines 1470-1640 present a problem. A point is shown on the number line and the student must type in the number represented. Lines 1650-1730 show an example of a negative number on the number line. Lines 1740-2070 present the problem and the student gives the number represented by the given point. Lines 2080-2410 give a number and the student must use the arrow keys to place the point on the number line.

Lines 2420-3490 are the major subroutine for "Adding Numbers." Lines 2420-2610 present an example. Lines 2620-2970 give a problem for adding two positive numbers. Lines 2980-3120 give an example for adding a positive number and a negative number. Lines 3130-3240 present a problem for adding a positive number and a negative number. Lines 3250-3360 present a problem for adding two negative numbers. Lines 3370-3490 present a problem for adding a negative number and a positive number.

Lines 3500-4510 are the major subroutine for "Subtracting Numbers." Lines 3500-4010 print examples. Lines 4020-4140 present a problem of subtracting a positive number from a positive number. Lines 4150-4260 present a problem of subtracting a negative number from a positive number. Lines 4270-4380 present a problem of subtracting a positive number from a negative number. Lines 4390-4510 present a problem of subtracting a negative number from a negative number. Line 4530 ends the program.

If you prefer to save typing effort, you may have a copy of this program by sending \$3 copying fee plus a blank cassette or diskette and a stamped, self-addressed mailer to REGENA. PO. Box 1502, Cedar City, UT 84720. Please be sure to specify that you need the T1 version of "Signed Numbers" as published in MICROpendium.

(See Page 14)

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limited, so please hurry.



#### BASIC—

; !Ø14 100 REM SIGNED NUMBERS !208 460 RETURN !136 83Ø IF ABS(B1)=1 THEN 85Ø !1 11Ø CALL CLEAR !2Ø9 47Ø PRINT: :L\$!118 48Ø PRINT " -4 -3 -2 -1 Ø 120 DEF R(X)=INT(X\*RND)+1 !0 840 PRINT "S"; ! 107 71 2 3 4": : :!213 850 PRINT !156 130 PRINT " POSITIVE AND NE 490 RETURN ! 136 860 (XC=2\*SGN(B1)\*F !188 GATIVE" !147 5000 PRINT: : L2\$ !168 87Ø GOSUB 127Ø !Ø74 140 PRINT TAB(9); "NUMBERS"! 51Ø PRINT " Ø [": : :!184 880 FRINT: "THE ANSWER IS"; 52Ø RETURN !136 A1+B1\*F !054 15Ø CALL CHAR (97, "ØØ183C7E7E 530 PRINT: : L2\$!168 89Ø RETURN ! 136 3C18")!2Ø4 900 S\$=""!252 540 PRINT "-6 16Ø CALL COLOR(9,11,1)!228 6": : : !Ø88 910 GOSUB 530 !100 3 170 PRINT : : !006 920 PRINT "WHAT IS THE ANSWE 55Ø RETURN ! 136 18Ø CALL CHAR (1Ø4, "Ø81C3E7F3 R?" !15Ø 56Ø PRINT: : "CHOOSE: 1 ANO E1008")!001 THER EXAMPLE" ! 176 930 IF T=0 THEN 1050 !038 19Ø CALL COLOR(1Ø,7,1)!225 57Ø PRINT TAB(1Ø); "2 CONTINU 940 CALL KEY (Ø, K, S)! 187 200 CALL CHAR (91, "0086898989 E PROGRAM" !172 95Ø CALL HCHAR(23,24,43)!Ø51 898986")!235 96Ø CALL HCHAR (23, 24, 45) ! Ø53 58Ø CALL SOUND(1ØØ, 14ØØ, 3)!1 210 CALL CHAR (95, "2002/200FF") 970 1F (K=43)+(K=45)+(K=61)+1090 (K=47)<>-1 THEN 940 !204 22Ø CALL CHAR (92, "Ø8Ø8Ø8FFØ8 590 CALL KEY (0, K, S) ! 187 98Ø IF K<47 THEN 1030 !070 600 IF (K<49)+(K>50)THEN 590 ØBØB")!173 99Ø IF K<>61 THEN 1020 !247 1099 23Ø L\$="\_ \_\\_\\_\\_ | " !090 1000 K=43 !058 61Ø CALL CLEAR !2Ø9 1Ø1Ø GOTO 1Ø3Ø !Ø89 62Ø RETURN ! 136 1000 K=45 !060 63Ø PRINT : : "CHXXSE: 1 ANO 1030 CALL HCHAR (23,24,K)!077 25Ø PRINT "CHOOSE: " !1Ø1 THER PROBLEM" !181 1040 S\$=CHR\$(K)!195 640 PRINT TAB(10); "2 CONTINU 260 FRINT: " 1 NUMBER LINE" F PROGRAM" !172 1050 CALL KRY (0, K, S)! 187 !201 10060 IF (K<48)+(K>57)THEN 100 65Ø CALL SOUND(1ØØ, 14ØØ, 3)!1 270 PRINT: "2 ADDING NUMBE 50 1055 RS" ! 159 28Ø PRINT:" 3 1070 CALL HCHAR (23, 25, K) !078 SUBTRACTING 66Ø CALL KEY(Ø,K,S)!187 1080 S\$=S\$&CHR\$(K)!242 NUMBERS" !068 67Ø IF (K<49)+(K>5Ø)THEN 66Ø 1090 RETURN ! 136 290 PRINT: " 4 END PROGRAM" ! 169 1100 GOSUB 700 !014 ::::!**00**8 68Ø CALL CLEAR !2Ø9 69Ø RETURN !136 111Ø ROW=15 !23Ø 300 CALL KEY (0, K, S)! 187 112Ø GOSUB 79Ø !105 310 IF (K<49)+(K>52)THEN 300 700 CALL SOUND (100, 165, 3)!13 1130 GOSUB 380 !205 !066 3 114Ø RETURN !136 32Ø CALL CLEAR !2Ø9 71Ø CALL SOUND(100, 131, 3)!12 115Ø CALL HCHAR(19, (A+F\*B1)\* 330 CALL SCREEN(8)!153 2+2,104)!156 34Ø ON K-48 GOSUB 136Ø,242Ø, 72Ø FLAG=1 !21Ø 1160 GOSUB 740 !054 3500,4530 !240 73Ø RETURN !136 117Ø GOSUB 63Ø !2ØØ 35Ø CALL CLEAR !2Ø9 74Ø CALL SOUND(1ØØ,262,3)!13 118Ø RETURN ! 136 36Ø CALL SCREEN(4)!149 119Ø T=A1+B1 !184 37Ø GOTO 25Ø !Ø73 75Ø CALL SOUND(100,330,3)!12 380 PRINT: "PRESS AENTER TO 12.00 PRINT : : "ADD "; A1; "AND 7 CONTINUE. " !Ø51 "; B1 !121 76Ø CALL SOUND(100,392,3)!13 121Ø GOSUB 9ØØ !215 39Ø CALL SOUND(1ØØ, 14ØØ, 3)!1 77Ø CALL SOUND(2ØØ,523,3)!13 75 122Ø RETURN ! 136 400 CALL KEY (0, K, S)! 187 123Ø PRINT A1; "SUBTRACT"; B1 410 IF K<>13 THEN 400 !134 78Ø RETURN ! 136 1065 42Ø CALL HCHAR(23,1,32,27)!2 79Ø PRINT: "START WITH"; A1 124Ø T=A1-B1 !185 25 !Ø83 125Ø GOSUB 9ØØ !215 430 RETURN ! 136 800 C=A\*2+2 !188 126Ø RETURN ! 136 440 PRINT : : L\$ !118 81Ø CALL HCHAR (ROW+2, C, 97)!2 127Ø FOR J=1 TO B !129 45Ø PRINT " Ø 1 2 3 128Ø CALL SOUND (300, 1400, 3)! 12 6 7 8": ::!177

82Ø PRINT : "MOVE "; B1; "UNIT"

(See Page 16)



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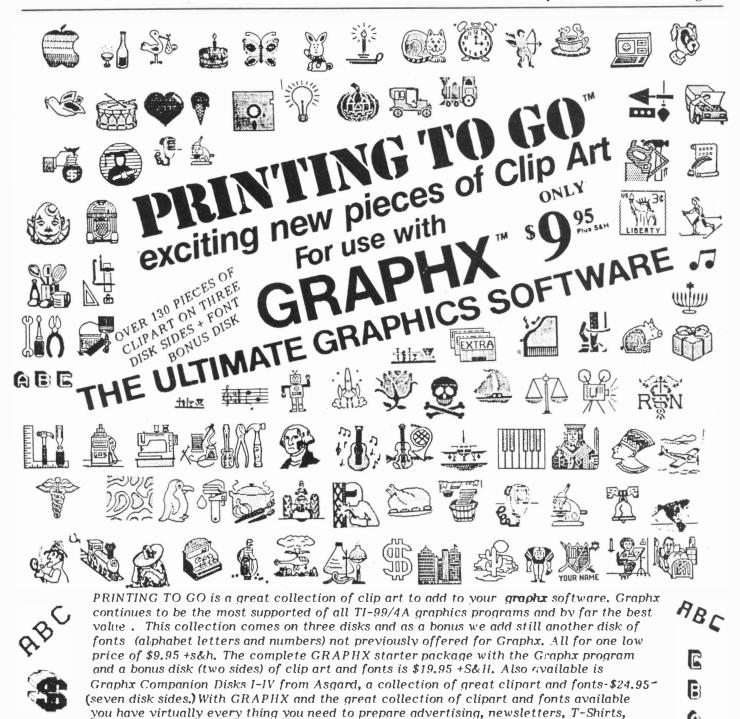
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#### **BASIC**—

ERO. " !059 (Continued from Page 14) 1 177 166Ø GOSUB 47Ø !Ø39 2060 GOSUB 630 !200 129Ø C=C+CC !139 1670 PRINT "HERE IS AN EXAMP 2070 IF K=49 THEN 1740 !015 LE." !Ø95 1300 CALL HCHAR (ROW, C, 104)!0 2080 CALL CLEAR !209 168Ø COSUB 47Ø !Ø39 2090 PRINT "USE THE ARROW KE 131Ø CALL SOUND(1,9999,3Ø)!1 169Ø A=R(9)!192 YS TO MOVE THE POINT, THEN 57 PRESS aENTER" !156 1700 CALL HCHAR (20, 3\*A+2, 104 132Ø CALL HCHAR (ROW, C, 92)!Ø1 )!235 2100 A=R(9)!192 1710 PRINT "NUMBER = "; A-5 ! 211Ø FLAG=Ø !2Ø9 133Ø NEXT J !224 2120 PRINT: :: "LOCATE THE NUMBER "; A-5: : : !Ø42 134Ø CALL HCHAR (ROW, C, 1Ø4)!Ø 172Ø GOSUB 56Ø !13Ø 173Ø IF K=49 THEN 167Ø !2Ø1 213Ø GOSUB 47Ø !Ø39 135Ø RETURN ! 136 1740 CALL CLEAR !209 2140 C=17 !051 1360 PRINT "\*\* NUMBER LINE \* 175Ø FLAG=Ø !2Ø9 2.15Ø ROW=2Ø !226 \*"!109 176Ø GOSUB 47Ø !Ø39 216Ø CALL HCHAR (ROW, C, 97)!Ø2 137Ø GOSUB 44Ø !ØØÐ 177Ø A=R(9)!192 1380 PRINT "POSITIVE NUMBERS 178Ø CALL HCHAR (20,3\*A+2,104 217Ø CALL HCHAR (ROW, C, 92)!Ø1 ARE TO THE RIGHT OF ZERO." )!235 1790 PRINT "WHAT IS THE NUMB !217 218Ø CALI, KEY (Ø, K, S)!187 1390 PRINT: : "HERE IS AN EX ER?" !143 2190 IF K=13 THEN 2300 1056 AMPLE" ! 154 1800 CALL SOUND(100,440,2)!1 2200 IF (K<>83)+(K<>68)=-2 T 1400 RANDOMIZE !149 HEN 216Ø !14Ø 181Ø S\$="" !252 141Ø A=R(8)!191 221Ø IF K=68 THEN 226Ø !Ø26 142Ø GOSUB 44Ø !ØØ9 1820 IF A=5 THEN 1940 !149 222Ø C=C-3 !ØØ2 1430 PRINT "NUMBER: "; A ! 131 1830 CALL HCHAR (23,24,43)!05 223Ø IF C>4 THEN 216Ø !117 1440 CALL HCHAR(19,3\*A+5,104 224Ø C=5 !255 )!246 184Ø CALL HCHAR(23,24,45)!Ø5 225Ø GOTO 216Ø !199 226Ø C=C+3 !ØØ1 145Ø GOSUB 56Ø !13Ø 1460 IF K=49 THEN 1390 !176 185Ø CALL KEY(Ø,K,S)!187 227Ø IF C<3Ø THEN 216Ø !164 147Ø CALL CLEAR !2Ø9 228Ø C=29 !Ø54 1860 JF (K=43)+(K=61)+(K=45) 148Ø B=R(9)-1 !125 +(K=47)<>-1 THEN 183Ø !Ø74 229Ø GOTO 216Ø !199 1490 FLAG=0 !209 2300 CALL HCHAR (ROW, C, 97)!02 1870 IF (K<>61) THEN 1900 !21 1500 GOSUB 440 !009 1510 CALL HCHAR (20,3\*B+5,104 188Ø K=43 !Ø58 2310 B = (C-2)/3 !045)!239 189Ø GOTO 192Ø !214 232Ø IF A=B THEN 237Ø !137 1520 PRINT: "WHAT IS THE NUM 1900 IF K<>47 THEN 1920 !131 233Ø GOSUB 7ØØ !Ø14 BER?": :!174 191Ø K=45 !Ø6Ø 234Ø CALL HCHAR (ROW, A\*3+2, 1Ø 153Ø CALL SOUND(200,440,2)!1 192Ø CALL HCHAR (23,24,K)!Ø77 4)!183 235Ø GOSUB 38Ø !2Ø5 193Ø S\$=CHR\$(K)!195 154Ø CALL KEY(Ø,K,S)!187 194Ø CALL KEY(Ø,K,S)!187 236Ø GOTO 2Ø8Ø !119 155Ø IF (K<48)+(K>56)THEN 15 237Ø GOSUB 74Ø !Ø54 195Ø CALL HCHAR(23,25,63)!Ø5 40 !034 238Ø IF FLAG=1 THEN 235Ø !ØØ 156Ø CALL HCHAR (22, 24, K) !Ø76 196Ø CALL HCHAR(23,25,32)!Ø5 6 157Ø IF K-48=B THEN 161Ø !14 239Ø GOSUB 63Ø !2ØØ 197Ø IF (K<48)+(K>52)THEN 19 2400 IF K=49 THEN 2080 !101 158Ø GOSUB 7ØØ !Ø14 40 ! 175 241Ø RETURN !136 159Ø CALL HCHAR(22,24,32)!Ø4 198Ø CALL HCHAR(23,25,K)!Ø78 2420 PRINT "\*\* ADDING NUMBER 199Ø S\$=S\$&STR\$(K-48)!239 S \*\* !066 1600 GOTO 1540 !089 2000 IF VAL(S\$)=A-5 THEN 204 243Ø F=1 !254 : "TO ADD TWO NU 161Ø GOSUB 74Ø !Ø54 2440 PRINT : : "T MHERS, YOU" !015 Ø !121 1620 IF FLAG=1 THEN 1470 !14 2010 GOSUB 700 !014 2450 PRINT "COMBINE THEM."! 6 2020 CALL HCHAR(23,24,32,2)! 163Ø GOSUB 63Ø !2ØØ 223 2460 PRINT: "HERE IS AN EXAM 1640 IF K=49 THEN 1480 !010 2030 GOTO 1810 !104 PLB. " !Ø2Ø 1650 PRINT "NEGATIVE NUMBERS 2040 GOSUB 740 !054 ARE SHOWN TO THE LEFT OF Z 2050 IF FLAG=1 THEN 1740 !16 (See Page 18)



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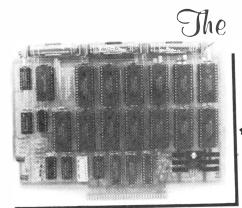


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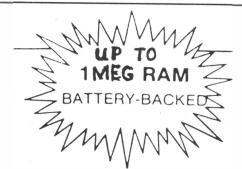
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#### BASIC—

(Continued from Page 16) 2900 GOSUB 1270 !074 335Ø GOSUB 115Ø !21Ø 247Ø GOSUB 5ØØ !Ø69 2910 PRINT: "THE ANSWER IS"; 336Ø IF K=49 THEN 325Ø !251 248Ø RANDOMIZE !149 A+B !17Ø 337Ø CALL CLRAR !2Ø9 249Ø A=R(6)!189 292Ø GOSUB 38Ø !2Ø5 3380 PRINT "ADD - NUMBER AND 293Ø GOTO 262Ø !149 25ØØ B=R(6)+1 !121 + NUMBER" !162 251Ø PRINT "ADD"; A; "AND"; B! 294Ø CALL HCHAR(19,T\*2+4,1Ø4 339Ø A=R(6)!189 )!007 3400 B=R(6)!190 252Ø PRINT: "FIRST LOCATE"; A 295Ø GOSUB 74Ø !Ø54 341Ø A1=A-7 !Ø51 296Ø GOSUB 63Ø !2ØØ ! 121 342Ø B1=B !115 253Ø C=A\*2+4 !19Ø 297Ø IF K=49 THEN 262Ø !131 343Ø GOSUB 119Ø !25Ø 254Ø CALL HCHAR(17,C,97)!Ø82 298Ø CALL CLEAR !2Ø9 344Ø IF VAL(S\$)=T THEN 347Ø 2550 PRINT: "THEN MOVE TO TH 299Ø PRINT "FOR A POSITIVE N F RIGHT FOR "; B; "UNITS." !12 UMBER" !060 345Ø GOSUB 11ØØ !16Ø 3000 PRINT "MOVE TO THE RIGH 346Ø GOTO 337Ø !134 2.56Ø CC=2 !Ø63 T." !Ø6Ø 347Ø GOSUB 115Ø !21Ø 257Ø ROW=14 !229 3010 PRINT: "FOR A NEGATIVE 348Ø IF K=49 THEN 337Ø !116 349Ø RETURN ! 136 258Ø GOSUB 127Ø !Ø74 NUMBER" !209 3500 PRINT "\*\* SUBTRACTING N 2590 PRINT: "THE ANSWER IS"; 3020 PRINT "MOVE TO THE LEFT UMBERS \*\*" !23Ø A+B !17Ø ."!232 351Ø F=-1 !192 2600 GOSUB 560 !130 3Ø3Ø A=R(7)+6 !126 352Ø PRINT: : "TO SUBTRACT O 261Ø IF K=49 THEN 246Ø !226 3Ø4Ø B=R(5)+1 !12Ø NE NUMBER FROM ANOTHER, YOU 262Ø CALL CLEAR !2Ø9 3050 A1=A-7 !051 MAY THINK LIKE THIS: " ! 106 263Ø A=R(6)!189 3Ø6Ø B1=-B !Ø53 3530 PRINT: "1 CHANGE THE SI 264Ø B=R(6)+1 !121 3070 PRINT : "ADD"; A1; "AND "; 265Ø PRINT "ADD"; A; "AND"; B! B1 !163 GN AND ADD" 1086 354Ø PRINT: " OR" !253 3Ø8Ø GOSUB 53Ø !1ØØ 355Ø PRINT: "2 GO THE OPPOSI 266Ø T=A+B !Ø86 3Ø9Ø ROW=16 !231 TE DIRECTION ON THE NUMBER 267Ø T\$=STR\$(T)!21Ø 3100 GOSUB 790 !105 LINE. ": : : !002 268Ø L=LEN(T\$)!196 311Ø GOSUB 56Ø !13Ø 356Ø CXSUB 38Ø !2Ø5 269Ø GOSUB 5ØØ !Ø69 312Ø IF K=49 THEN 298Ø !236 2700 PRINT "WHAT IS THE ANSW 313Ø CALL CLRAR !2Ø9 357Ø CALL CLEAR !2Ø9 3140 PRINT "ADD + NUMBER AND 3580 PRINT "CHANGE THE SIGN ER? -";!186 AND ADD" !Ø78 271Ø IF L=1 THEN 273Ø !181 - NUMBER" !162 359Ø PRINT : : "7 SUBTRACT 4" 272Ø PRINT "-"; !Ø69 315Ø A=R(7)+6 !126 !236 316Ø B=R(5)+1 !12Ø 273Ø PRINT !156 3600 PRINT:: "7 - (+4) BEC 274Ø C=23 !Ø48 317Ø A1=A-7 !Ø51 OMES 7 + (-4)" !Ø14 275Ø S\$="" !252 318Ø B1=-B !Ø53 361Ø PRINT: "OR 7 - 4"!185 319Ø GOSUB 119Ø !25Ø 276Ø FOR J=1 TO L !139 3200 IF VAL(S\$)=T THEN 3230 362Ø PRINT: "COMBINE 7 AND -277Ø CALL KEY(Ø,K,S)!187 4" !24Ø !119 278Ø IF S<1 THEN 277Ø !229 3630 PRINT: "THE ANSWER IS 3 321Ø GOSUB 11ØØ !16Ø 279Ø IF (K<48)+(K>57)THEN 27 ": : !Ø38 322Ø GOTO 313Ø !149 7Ø !245 323Ø GOSUB 115Ø !21Ø 364Ø GOSUB 38Ø !2Ø5 2800 CALL HCHAR (23, C+J, K)! 10 324Ø IF K=49 THEN 313Ø !131 365Ø CALL CLRAR !2Ø9 325Ø CALL CLEAR !2Ø9 3660 PRINT "USING THE NUMBER 281Ø S\$=S\$&CHR\$(K)!242 3260 PRINT "ADD - NUMBER AND LINE," !Ø93 282Ø NEXT J !224 367Ø PRINT: "7 SUBTRACT (+4) - NUMBER" ! 164 283Ø IF VAL(S\$)=T THEN 294Ø "!182 327Ø A=R(3)+4 !12Ø 1084 328Ø B=R(3)!187 368Ø GOSUB 44Ø !ØØ9 2840 GOSUB 700 !014 329Ø A1=A-7 !Ø51 369Ø PRINT "START WITH 7" !1 285Ø PRINT: "START WITH"; A! 3300 B1=-B !053 331Ø GOSUB 119Ø !25Ø 3700 CALL HCHAR (19,26,97)!06 286Ø C=A\*2+4 !19Ø 332Ø IF VAL(S\$)=T THEN 335Ø 287Ø CALL HCHAR(17,C,97)!Ø82 3710 PRINT: "THEN MOVE TO TH !240 288Ø PRINT: "MOVE"; B; "UNITS" E LEFT" !194 333Ø GOSUB 11ØØ !16Ø 1092 334Ø GOTO 325Ø !Ø13 289Ø ROW=15 !23Ø (See Page 20)



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The HRD+ Kits include:
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Op System and MENU Software
User Documentation
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Note: This Menu Ver. 7.3 works on ANY Horizon Ramdisk and allows BOOTING the Geneve.

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#### BASIC—

(Continued from Page 18) 372Ø PRINT "FOR 4 UNITS." !1 373Ø C=26 !Ø51 3740 CC=-3 !002 375Ø ROW=16 !231 376Ø B=4 !253 377Ø GOSUB 127Ø !Ø74 3780 PRINT: "THE ANSWER IS 3 " !0077 379Ø GOSUB 38Ø !2Ø5 3800 CALL CLEAR !209 3810 PRINT "SUBTRACT A NEGAT IVE NUMBER" !162 3820 PRINT : : "2 SUBTRACT (-3)" !103 383Ø PRINT : :"2 - (-3)" !Ø3 3840 PRINT : : "CHANGE THE SI GN AND ADD: " !243 3850 PRINT: "2 - (-3) BECOM ES 2 + (+3)" !Ø77 386Ø PRINT: "OR 2 + 3" !177 3870 PRINT: : "THE ANSWER IS 5." !237 388Ø GOSUB 38Ø !2Ø5 389Ø CALL CLEAR !2Ø9 3900 PRINT "LOOKING AT THE N UMBER LINE," !164 391Ø PRINT: "2 SUBTRACT (-3) "!178 392Ø GOSUB 53Ø !1ØØ 393Ø C=8 !ØØ2 3940 PRINT: "START WITH 2"! 395Ø CALL HCHAR(18,C,97)!Ø83 396Ø PRINT: "MOVE OPPOSITE -3 UNITS" !Ø43 397Ø CC=2 !Ø63 398Ø B=3 !252 399Ø GOSUB 127Ø !Ø74 4000 PRINT: "THE ANSWER IS 5 "!009 4Ø1Ø GOSUB 38Ø !2Ø5 4020 CALL CLEAR !209 4030 PRINT "+ NUMBER SUBTRAC T + NUMBER": ::!108 4040 RANDOMIZE !149 4050 A1=R(6)!238 4Ø6Ø B=R(7)!191 4070 A=A1+7 !050 4Ø8Ø B1=B !115 4090 GOSUB 1230 !034 4100 IF VAL(S\$)=T THEN 4130 !255 411Ø GOSUB 11ØØ !16Ø

4120 GOTO 4020 !018 413Ø GOSUB 115Ø !21Ø 4140 IF K=49 THEN 4020 !000 415Ø CALL CLEAR !2Ø9 4160 PRINT "+ NUMBER SUBTRAC T - NUMBER": ::!110 417Ø A1=R(3)!235 418Ø A=A1+7 !Ø5Ø 419Ø B=R(6-A1)!242 4200 B1=-B !053 421Ø GOSUB 123Ø !Ø34 4220 IF VAL(S\$)=T THEN 4250 423Ø GOSUB 11ØØ !16Ø 424Ø GOTO 415Ø !149 425Ø GOSUB 115Ø !21Ø ! 104 426Ø IF K=49 THEN 415Ø !131 4270 CALL CLEAR !209 4280 PRINT "- NUMBER SUBTRAC T + NUMBER": : :!110 429Ø A1=-(R(3))!Ø26 4300 A=7+A1 !050 431Ø B=R(A-1)!188 432Ø B1=B !115

433Ø GOSUB 123Ø !Ø34 434Ø IF VAL(S\$)=T THEN 437Ø 435Ø GOSUB 11ØØ !16Ø 436Ø GOTO 427Ø !Ø13 437Ø GOSUB 115Ø !21Ø 438Ø IF K=49 THEN 427Ø !251 439Ø CALL CLEAR !2Ø9 4400 PRINT "- NUMBER SUBTRAC T - NUMBER": ::!112 441Ø A1=-R(6)!176 442Ø A=7+A1 !Ø5Ø 443Ø B=R(7)!191 444Ø B1=-B !Ø53 445Ø GOSUB 123Ø !Ø34 4460 IF VAL(S\$)=T THEN 4490 447Ø CXSUB 11ØØ !16Ø 448Ø GOTO 439Ø !134 449Ø GOSUB 115Ø !21Ø 4500 IF K=49 THEN 4390 !116 451Ø RETURN ! 136 4520 REM BY REGENA !071 453Ø END !139

### Trials of a c99 beginner

## The 'Fog Index'

#### By CHARLES E. KIRKWOOD JR.

Have you ever read something and found that after reading it several times you still did not understand what was written? It could have been the writer's fault (present company excepted, of course). Many of us, from time to time, have written long, rambling sentences and used "fifty-cent" words when "nickel" words would have been clearer.

The Gunning Fog Index has been a popular readability formula for over 30 years to determine the educational grade level necessary to understand 100 words of text. The formula was included in Robert Gunning's book, "The Technique of Clear Writing," published by McGraw-Hill in 1952. The formula is:

$$fi = .4 x (av + wl),$$

where **fi** is the fog index, **av** is the average number of words per sentence, and **wl** is the number of long words in this 100-word text. A long word was defined as any word with three or more syllables. Since a majority of words with 8 or more letters have 3 or more syllables, a close enough approximation can be obtained by counting

the number of letters in a word rather than the number of syllables. Words with 8 or more letters which are formed by adding the suffixes s, es, ed, or ing are not counted as long words if the base word has less than 8 letters. Parentheses, quotation marks, and apostrophes are not counted. The hyphen is treated as a space. The number of words is determined by counting the number of spaces. Since there are no spaces following the last punctuation mark, one word is added at this point (the last word is also checked to see if it is a long word). The input text should have only one space between words and one space between sentences.

Type not less than 100 words of text, stop at the end of a sentence. When there are not exactly 100 words, the number of long words per 100 words needs to be calculated, as:

wl = 100 x nwl / nw,where wl is the number of long words per 100 words (or percentage of long words), nwl is the total number of long words, and nw is the total number of words.

(See Page 22)

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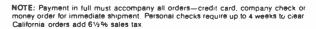


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#### (Continued from Page 20)

The formula can now be written as:

```
fi = 2 x (av + wl) / 5.
```

The calculation of the Fog Index was given as an out-of-class programming exercise in my FORTRAN classes in the 1970s. Recently I read a good article entitled FOGINDEX by Philip P. Gross and Karen Sadowski which appeared in the April 1985 issue of the Journal of Reading in which a BASIC program for a Tandy computer was given. This is a good program to illustrate integer arithmetic.

A word of caution here. To be sure that the arithmetic is performed in the proper order, an extra set of parenthese was added, thus:

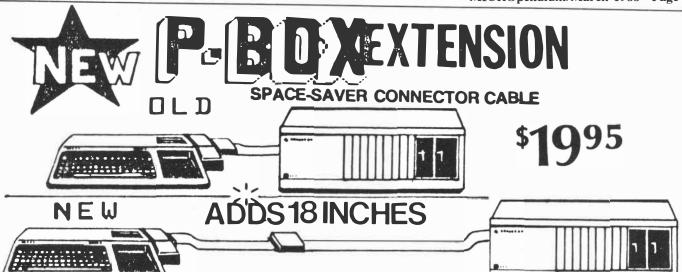
```
fi = (2*(av + wl))/5;
```

The input does not allow backspacing to correct errors. If a mistake is made, just be sure the word has the correct number of letters. A good exercise for you is to modify last month's input statements that will allow input corrections for this example.

```
/*THE FOG INDEX*/
extern printf();
main()
               /*number of long words*/
  int nwl:
  int c[1000]; /*array for characters*/
  int g[25];
              /*array for grade level*/
  int nl;
               /*number of letters per word*/
  int nw:
               /*number of words*/
  int ns:
               /*number of sentences*/
  int n;
               /*number of characters*/
  int i;
               /*index*/
  int k:
               /*index value at end of a word*/
  int av;
               /*av. no. of words per sentence*/
               /*no. of long words per 100 words*/
  int wl;
  int fi:
               /*fog index*/
  int b:
  g[8]="8th grade level";
  g[9]="1st year high school level";
  g[10]="2nd year high school level";
  g[11]="3rd year high school level";
  g[12]="4th year high school level";
  g[13]="1st year college level";
  g[14]="2nd year college level";
  g[15]="3rd year college level";
  g[16]="4th year college level";
  i=1;
  c[Ø]='
             FOG INDEX by Charles Kirkwood\n\n");
  puts ("
  puts ("TYPE 100 OR MORE WORDS USING CAPITAL\n");
  puts ("LETTERS. START IN COLUMN ONE, LEAVE\n");
  puts ("ONE SPACE BETWEEN WORDS AND SENTENCES. \n");
  puts("PRESS <ENTER> WHEN FINISHED.\n\n");
  b='A';
  while(b!=10) /*input text*/
    b=getchar();
    c[i]=b;
```

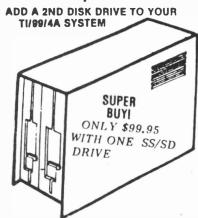
```
##i;
 nl=0:
               /#initialize counters to zero#/
 nw=0:
 nwl=0;
 ns=0:
               /*n=number of characters*/
 n=i-2;
 for (i=1; i<=n; ++i)
   nl=nl+1; /*letter counter*/
    if((c[i]==',');(c[i]=='.');(c[i]=='.');(c[i]==';');
(c[i]==':');(c[i]=='-');(c[i]=='?');(c[i]=='!'))
     nl=nl-1; /*subtract one from letter counter*/
     k=i-1; /*k equals index at end of a word*/
   if((c[i]==39);(c[i]=='"');(c[i]=='(');(c[i]==')'))
     nl=nl-1; /*subtract one from letter count*/
   if((c[i]==')|(c[i]=='-') /*end of word*/
     nw=nw+1; /*word counter*/
     if(nl>7) /*count long words*/
        nwl=lgword(k,nwl,nl,c);
               /*set letter counter to zero*/
    if((c[i]=='.')\(c[i]=='!')\(c[i]=='?'))
               /*end of sentence*/
      ns=ns+1: /*sentence counter*/
    if(i==n) /*end of text*/
      nw=nw+1;
      if(nl)7)
        nwl=lgword(k.nwl,nl,c);
               /*average number of words per sentence*/
 wl=(100*nwl)/nw; /*number of long words per 100 words*/
 fi=(2*(av+w1))/5;/*calculation of fog index*/
 putchar(10); /*line feed*/
                                        %d\n",n);
  printf("no. of characters
  printf("no. of words
                                        %d\n",nw);
                                        %d\n",ns);
  printf("no. of sentences
  printf("av. no. of words per sentence %d\n",av);
  printf("no. of long words
                                        %d\n",nwl);
  printf("no. long words per 100 words %d\n",wl);
  printf("fog index
                                        %d\n",fi);
  if (fi==17)
    printf("college graduate\n");
  else if(fi<8)
    printf("too elementary\n");
  else if(fi>17)
    printf("mostly unreadable\n");
  else
    printf("%s\n",g[fi]);
```

(See Page 24)



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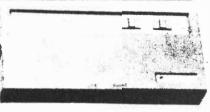
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```
(Continued from Page 22)
    if((fi<13)&&(fi>9))
      printf("ideal level\n");
    else if((fi\langle 15)\&\&(fi\rangle 7))
      printf("acceptable level\n");
lgword(k,nwl,nl,c) /*function to count long words*/
int k.nwl,nl;
int c[];
 nwl=nwl+1; /*count long words*/
  /*reduce word count when suffixes increase letter count*/
  /*to more than 7*/
 if((c[k]=='S')&&(nl(9))
    nwl=nwl-1;
 else if ((c[k]=='S')\&\&(c[k-1]=='E')\&\&(n!<10))
    nwl=nwl-1;
  else if ((c[k]=='D')\&\&(c[k-1]=='E')\&\&(nl<10))
    nwl=nwl-1;
  else if ((c[k]=='G')\&\&(c[k-1]=='N')\&\&(c[k-2]=='I')\&\&(n]<11
    nwl=nwl-1;
  return(nwl);
```

Don't forget to load DSK1.PRINTF along with your object program and DSK1.CSUP.

So far we have input from the keyboard and output to the screen. Let us now write to the printer.

First it is necessary to open the printer file. The function **fopen()** opens a file for either input or output. The general form is: unit = fopen(arg1,arg2);

where **unit** is a file descriptor (can have any variable name), **arg1** is the file name, and **arg2** is the type of access or mode. Each argument is enclosed within quotation marks. In standard C, the file descriptor is declared as a pointer. It is declared an integer variable in c99.

Since we are only dealing with the printer at this time, the open statement for an Epson RX80 printer is:

```
unit = fopen("PIO","w");
```

The function:

fclose(unit);

will close unit.

Here are several printer write statements that can be used: putc(character,unit); is like putchar(character); fputs(string,unit); is like puts(string); fprintf(unit,arg,arg,...); is like printf(arg,arg,...);

The output for the FOG INDEX program can also be directed to the printer by these additions:

```
putc(b,pr);
                     /*double*/
putc(10, pr);
putc(10, pr);
                     /*space*/
fprintf(pr, "no. of characters
                                             %d\n",n);
                                             %d\n",nw);
fprintf(pr, "no. of words
fprintf(pr."no. of sentences
                                             %d\n",ns);
fprintf(pr, "av. no. of words per sentence %d\n", av);
                                             %d\n",nwl);
fprintf(pr, "no. of long words
fprintf(pr, no. long words per 100 words
                                             %d\n*,wl);
fprintf(pr, "fog index
                                             %d\n",fi);
if(fi==17)
  fprintf(pr, "college graduate\n\n");
else if(fi<8)
  fprintf(pr, "too elementary\n\n");
else if(fi)17)
  fprintf(pr, "mostly unreadable\n\n");
else
  fprintf(pr, "%s\n", g[fi]);
  if((fi<13)&&(fi>9))
    fprintf(pr, "ideal level\n\n");
  else if ((fi\langle 15)\&\&(fi\rangle 7))
    fprintf(pr, "acceptable level\n\n");
fclose(pr);
```

The c99 compiler, functions, and utilities will just about take up one single-sided, single-density disk, so it will be necessary to use two disks. In order to change disks only once, include ASSM1, ASSM2, C99C, C99D, C99E, C99PFI, CONIO, CONV;C, EDIT1, STDIO, and STRING on the first disk, and C99PFF, CFIO, CSUP, FPRINTF, PRINTF, and SAVE on the second disk.

Note: STRING is the file name given to STRINGFNS file. CFIO is the file I/O library and contains the file tables and all the file I/O functions. STDIO contains definitions for console and file functions and extern specifiers for all functions in CFIO. STDIO is a c99 file and is used with #include and CFIO is an object file and loaded with your object program. When the CFIO library is used with a program, STDIO must also be included. CONIO contains the I/O definitions for console functions only. CONV;C contains string/integer conversion functions. CSUP is the compiler support library. PRINTF and FPRINTF are object files for the standard C formatted output functions (PRINTF for screen output and FPRINTF for file output).

The c99 program with printer output is written, compiled, assembled and saved on the first disk. To test the program, select E/A 3 (LOAD AND RUN) and load the assembled object program. Change to disk two and load the required function object files: DSK1.CSUP, DSK1.CFIO, DSK1.PRINTF, AND DSK1.FPRINTF. Press Enter. Type START and press Enter and you are hopefully on your way.

To review all the steps to save a program so that E/A 5 (RUN PROGRAM FILE) can be used, the Fog Index program with output on the screen and also the printer will be used.

(See Page 26)

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## A commented universal file reader

#### **By ROBERT CARMANY**

Several months ago, there was a 'File/Read' program published in MIC-ROpendium. While the program did a good job of reading the files that were included in the menu, it was awkward to use with files that didn't fit into the template. With that in mind, I set out to modify and improve the program so that it will read any file not in program format.

Rather than try to explain what was done as far as the actual planning of the program itself. I have decided to present the program as "commented XB code."

110 ! \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* !00:5 120 ! \* UNIVERSAL \* !048 13Ø ! \* FIGE READER \* !Ø42 140 ! \* Ι₹Υ \* 1242 150 基 \* HOB CARMANY \* 1963 16Ø !! \* VERGJON 4.Ø \* !Ø15 170 ! \* XB \* !241 190 ON BREAK NEXT !191 200 CALL CLEAR :: CALL SCREE N(5):: DISPLAY AT(2,8): "FILEREADER": " VERSION 4.0 ":" "&RFT\$("~",24):: DISFLAY AT(14,1): " "&RPI\$("-",24)!Ø 44 21Ø DISFLAY AT(10,4)BEEP: "IN

#### c99—

#### (Continued from Page 24)

STRUCTIONS (Y/N)? N" :: ACCE

- 1. Disk one will be used to write, compile and assemble the program.
- 2. Select 3 (LOAD and RUN), load **D**SK1.C99PF1 and your program object file (assembled program).
- 3. Remove disk one and insert disk two.
  4. Load DSK1.CSUP, DSK1.CFIO,
  DSK1.PRINTF, DSK1.FPRINTF,
  DSK1.C99PFF, and DSK1.SAVE files in this order.
  - 5. Press Enter.
  - 6. Type SAVE and press Enter.
- 7. Type **DSK1**.name-of-program and it will be saved on disk two.

You can now test it out by selecting 5 and hopefully it will run. Save the program to a program disk so that these two disks can be used again. You may want to save the program as it is written in c99 also.

Good luck!

#### REFERENCES

"The Technique of Clear Writing" by Robert Gunning. McGraw-Hill, 1952: "FOGINDEX" by Phillip P. Gross and Karen Sadowski, Journal of Reading, April 1985.

PT AT(10,24)VALIDATE("YyNn")
SIZE(-1):CHOICES:: DISPLAY
AT(10,4):RPTS(" ",24):: IF C
HOICES="N" OR CHOICES="n" TH
EN 220 ELSE COSUB 560 !151

This first section of code is straightforward and fairly simple to understand. The first section is the program header (attribution, etc.) which is followed by line 190 which disables the FCTN 4 (break) key. The rest of the section presents the program title, some simple graphics and a prompt to give the user a choice of whether or not they wish to read the instructions. If so, the program branches to line 550. Otherwise, it continues to the next section.

22Ø DISPLAY AT(8,1) HEEP: "Device, Filename": ">" :: ACCEPT AT(9,2)SIZE(15): FILES :: IF FILES="" THEN 22Ø :: CALL ER ASE !18Ø

23Ø DISPLAY AT(16,1): "Deviœ .Filename" :: DISPLAY AT(17, 1): ">"&FILE\$ !Ø3Ø

240 DISPLAY AT(8,1) HEEP: "File Descriptors (Choose 1)" :: DISPLAY AT(9,1): "J) DISPLAY ,VARIABLE": "2) DISPLAY ,FIX ED" !067

25Ø DISPLAY AT(11,1):"3) INT ERNAL, VARIABLE":"4) INTERNA L, FIXED":: DISPLAY AT(13,2 Ø):"1":: ACCEPT AT(13,2Ø)VA LIDATE("1234")S1ZE(-1):A:: CALL ERASE!Ø42

26Ø DISHLAY AT(8,1) BEEP: "Record Length" :: DISPLAY AT(9,6): "8Ø" :: ACCEPT AT(9,6) VALUATE (DIGIT) SIZE (-3): L :: CAULL ERASE !Ø3Ø

27Ø ON A GOTO 28Ø,29Ø,3ØØ,31 Ø !Ø63

28Ø ON ERROR 62Ø:: DISPLAY AT(2Ø,1):"DISPLAY, VARIABLE" :: DISPLAY AT(2Ø,19):L:: O

PEN #1: FILES, INPUT, DISPLAY, VARIABLE L: GOTO 320 1074 290 ON ERROR 620: DISPLAY AT(20,1): "DISPLAY, FIXED"::

DISPLAY AT (20, 16):L:: OPFN #1:FILFS, INPUT, DISPLAY, FI XED L:: GOTO 320 !117

300 ON ERROR 620 :: DISPLAY AT (20,1): "INTERNAL, VARIABLE" :: DISPLAY AT (20,20): L ::

OPEN #1: FILES, INFUT , INTERNA

L, VARIABLE L :: GOTO 320 !22

31Ø ON ERROR 62Ø:: DISPLAY AT(2Ø,1): "INTERNAL, FIXED": DISPLAY AT(2Ø,17):L:: OPE N #1:FILE\$, INPUT, INTERNAL, FIXED L:: GOIN) 32Ø!Ø17
32Ø DISPLAY AT(8,1): "Paramet er Flag": "1 For DISPLAY Files": DISPLAY AT(1Ø,22): "1":: A (XXEPT AT(1Ø,22) VALIDATE("12") SIZE(-1): Z:: CALL ERASE!Ø92

33Ø F=Z !Ø94

This next section of code is a little more complex and some background information is in order. When I was pondering the problem of trying to determine exactly how to access the various files, I determined that there were three factors to consider. The first was whether the file was DISPLAY or INTERNAL, whether it was VARIABLE or FIXED, and the file length (ie. 128, 80, etc.) If you disregard the record length which can be entered as a prompt, all of the file types can be broken into four choices DISPLAY/VARIABLE, DISPLAY/FIX-ED, INTERNAL/VARIABLE and IN-TERNAL/FIXED. Those choices are selectable with a single keystroke.

The first prompt asks for the Device. Filename (ie. DSK1. filename). The file descriptors follow. These are followed by the record length. In each case, an ON ERROR statement is included so that the program won't crash if an error is made in the file selection. The CALL ERASE branches to a subroutine to clear the screen after each entry. To aid in file selection, your choice is printed at the bottom of the screen after it has been made and the described file is opened in an INPUT mode (ie. it can be read from only).

The last prompt is for a parameter flag to make keeping track of the file type easier and determines whether INPUT or LINPUT is used to read the files from disk. 34Ø DISPLAY AT (8,1) BEEP: "Printout of file? (Y/N) N":: A CXEPT AT (8,25) VALIDATE ("YyNn") SIZE (-1): P\$ !167
35Ø IF P\$="N" OR P\$="n" THEN

(See Page 27)

#### FILE/READ—

(Continued from Page 26)

450 1042 360 DISPLAY AT (8,1) BEEP: "Fri ":: DIS nter devicename PLAY AT (10, 1): ">PIO" :: ACCE PT AT (10,2)S1ZE(-3): PRINT\$! 186 370 DISPLAY AT (23, 1): "Printe r > "&FRINI\$ :: CALL ERASE! 136 38Ø ON ERROR 62Ø :: OPEN #2: PRINI\$,OUTPUT,DISPLAY !245 390 IF FOF (1) THEN 510 1045 400 ON F GOTO 410,420 !236 41Ø LINFUT #1: A\$ :: GOIY) 43Ø 1259 42Ø INPUT #1: A\$ !163 43Ø CALL KEY(Ø,K,S):: IF K=1 3 THEN 540 :: IF S<>0 THEN 4 30 ELSE PRINT A\$ :: PRINT #2 : A\$ !Ø58 44Ø GOTO 39Ø !214 45Ø 1F EOF(1)THEN 52Ø !056 460 ON F GOTO 470,480 !100 47Ø LINEUT #1:A\$ :: GOTO 49Ø ! 119 48Ø INPUT #1: A\$ !163 49Ø CALL KEY(Ø,K,S):: 1F K=1 3 THEN 540 :: IF S<>0 THEN 4 90 ELSE PRINT A\$ 1070 500 GOTO 450 !018 51Ø CLOSE #2 !152 52Ø CLOSE #1 !151

This section of the program is the section that actually does the file reading and, optionally, dumping the file to a printer. The beginning of the section asks for a printer device name (PIO is the default). The length of the printer name can be changed by increasing the SIZE(-3) to the number of characters that you need (line 360).

Again, we use the CALL ERASE and ON ERROR routines to clear the screen and control errors in file access.

The files have been designated as #1 for the disk input file and #2 for the printer output. In each case, a safety hatch has been provided to allow aborting the file reading process by pressing Enter while the file is being read. The parameter flag determines if LINPUT (for INTERNAL files) or INPUT (for DISPLAY files) is used to read and print the file. Because the INTERNAL files contain unprintable

characters, LINPUT is used to read and print those files. Lines 410 and 420 print the file and 470 display the files on the screen.

Finally, when the End of File marker is reached, the appropriate files are closed to prevent data loss.

525 FOR DE=1 TO 2000 :: NEXT DE !173

53Ø DISPLAY AT(12,[)ERASE ALL: "Read Another File? (Y/N) N":: ACCEPT AT(12,26)SIZE(-1)VALIDATE("YyNn"): Z\$ IF Z\$: "Y" OR Z\$:"y" THEN 2000 ELSE !038

54Ø END !139

This section of the program contains the end routine. It provides a delay and asks if you wish to read another file once the previous one is finished. Pressing "N" or "n" terminates the program and "Y" or "y" restarts is from line 200 to allow you to re-enter your program prompts.

550 DISPLAY AT(2,1) ERASE ALL: "To use this program, simply": "follow the input prompts": "as they appear on the screen" !013

560 DISMLAY AT(9,1): "The 'Re cord Length' prompt": "is the record length that": "appear s at the end of the": "file d escription": "(ie. D/V 80)"!

570 DISPLAY AT(16,1): "You may stop the screen": "scrolling by pressing ANY": "key or < ENTER> to abort the": "file presentation": !158

58Ø FOR DE-1 TO 3000 :: NEXT DE !174

59Ø CALL CLEAR :: DISPLAY AT (1,8):"FILE READER":"

VERSION 4.0":" "&RPT\$("-",24 ):: DISPLAY AT(14,1):" "&RPT \$("-",24):: RETURN !029

Lines 550-580 are the on-screen instructions that can be selected right after the program starts. Line 590 re-writes the initial screen and then uses RETURN to restart the file entry -> printing -> reading cycle.

61Ø CALL CLEAR :: CALL SCREE N(7):: DISPLAY AT(12,1): "YOU HAVE JUST ENCOUNTERED A": "F ATAL I/O FILE ERROR.": "PLEAS E RE-ENTER YOUR FILE" !153 620 DISPLAY AT(15,1): "PARAME TERS" :: FOR DE=1 TO 1000 :: NEXT DE :: RUN !175

This is the error handling routine that appears at the beginning of each of the file descriptor lines and whenever a file is opened. It turns the screen red and prints the "Fatal I/O Error" message on the screen and then inserts a short delay. Line 620 uses RUN to re-RUN the program and clear the error condition. Normally, this would cause a delay while the program initialized but we have overcome that slight problem by using J. Peter Hoddie's PRESCAN—IT! to virtually eliminate the prescan time.

63Ø SUB ERASE :: DISPLAY AT ( 8,1): RPT\$ (" ",162)!Ø15 64Ø SUBEND !168

These two lines are the CALL ERASE routine that clears the screen after each of the prompts. It simply uses DISPLAY AT to blank out the screen with spaces in the appropriate places.

When an Extended BASIC program starts, there is sometimes a long pause after the program loads and before it starts execution. During this time, the computer is alloting space for arrays, initializing variables, and other housekeeping tasks. This time can be cut to nearly nothing by using PRESCAN—IT!. In addition, we can substitute constants for the variables which saves memory space and also speeds program execution. I had planned for this when RUN was used to clear out the error condition with the error handling routine.

The following lines are added to the program when it goes through PRESCAN—IT!.

1 @=Ø:: [=1 :: ]=2 :: \_=3 : : \=4 :: GOTO 11Ø:: A\$,CHOT CE\$,FILE\$,P\$,PRINT\$,Z\$ :: A, DE,F,K,I,S,Z :: CALL CLEAR : : CALL KEY :: CALL SCREEN !1 42

Finally, the program is RESequenced starting with line 100.

As I said in the beginning, this File/Read program will read any file except those in program format. You will be disappointed (See Page 28)

## Text-to-Speech with GK and A/L

#### By JOHN TRUNDLE

I have found one more of the many uses for the GRAM Kracker from MG: access to the Text-to-Speech utility contained in the Terminal Emulator cartridge from assembly language programs. Now it should be relatively easy to include an unlimited vocabulary of spoken English in assembly language programs, as opposed to trying to wade through the near Greek process outlined in the Editor/Assembler manual.

I have always been disappointed at the limited vocabulary available from Extended BASIC and frightened off by the long, meaningless data strings and "timing considerations" required for speech in assembly language. I also wanted a way to access the speech capabilities of the console BASIC/TEII combination from a more powerful language. Unfortunately, the Text-to-Speech utility still remains closed to Extended BASIC because it is not possible to load both cartridges into the GRAM Kracker simultaneously. But now, at last, there is a way around the problem in assembly language.

The steps to accomplish this are relatively simple:

- 1. Use the E/A Mover utility included with the GRAM Kracker to move the contents of the Editor/Assembler cartridge into either GRAM 1 or 2.
- 2. Use the loader to move the TEII cartridge into the GRAM Kracker, then reset

the system.

- 3. Select the Editor/Assembler option from the main menu (it will be necessary to turn the loader off if you moved E/A into GRAM 1.
- 4. Choose option 3 Load and Run to load your program. Enter the name of your object code file. When prompted for a second file, just press Enter. Because the program requires the use of a GPL routine, it is not possible to use the autostart feature of assembly language.
- 5. Enter your program name, START in the case of the demo program included here

The only real trick in the assembly language program is to use the GPLLNK to access the device, or file, "SPEECH", and to treat it exactly as you would CS1, with the exception of the device name and the length of the name. This is all covered in Chapter 16 of the Editor/Assembler manual on how to access the cassette port through GPLLNK, and in Chapter 18 on how to set up the required PAB. Or examine the enclosed source code of the sample program.

The demo program is only that, of course, but it should give you a good indication of its potential. It could easily be expanded to include a keyboard input routine, or to include a memory check to verify that the system is set up properly, i.e. in the GRAM Kracker. If so, the technique then could be included in soft-

ware intended for general release.

In the course of writing this letter it occurred to me that if this works for assembly language, it also should be applicable to Forth normally running out of the Editor/Assembler cartridge. Sure enough, it does, and I have included a Forth screen which also accesses the Text-to-Speech. The only real difference between it and the assembly language version is that the Forth lets you enter a short phrase from the keyboard.

Lines 1 to 8 establish the PAB block in VDP memory. The Forth word TALKER does much the same thing as the assembly language routine "DSR", clearing the GPL Status byte, moving the name "SPEECH" to FAC, setting >8354 and >8355 to 6 (the length of SPEECH), clearing >83DO, and setting >836D to 8, then uses GPLLNK to call the GPL DSR routine.

The first invocation of TALKER in line 12 OPENs SPEECH.

The last word, SAY, accepts a string up to 26 letters from the keyboard, (INPUT A\$), then uses TALKER to write it to "SPEECH", (Print #1:A\$). The length of the input phrase can be altered by changing the three 1As in lines 13 and 14 to whatever you require, up to 255, or FF bex

To use SAY, just type: SAY <ENTER > THE PHRASE TO BE SPOKEN IS

The stress, inflection and pitch indicators  $(<,>,^{\circ},$  and //pp fff) all work as well.

Turn to page 29 for a listing of the assembly language speech program. This program is of use only to those with a GRAM Kracker.—Ed.

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#### FILE/READ—

#### (Continued from Page 27)

if you try to read files with a record length of greater than 128. Those types of files, as well as those written in INTERNAL format, are largely tokenized and do not lend themselves to being displayed or printer. This program will handle Forth and other files with a record length of 128 and all of those unusual files with a shorter record length.

### Dallas fair is April 30

The Dallas-area TI fair is scheduled to be held at the Holiday Inn at 1655 North Central Expressway in Richardson, Texas, April 30.

The fair is sponsored by the Forest Lane Users Group, the NET 99ers, the Paris TI Users Group and the Brazos Valley Users Group, according to Richard Fleetwood of FLUG.

A get-together for early arrivals will be held the evening of April 29, Fleetwood said.

TI is scheduled to send a representative on behalf of the TI74 Computer Calculator and of its Consumer Relations/Service Department, he said.

For further information, call Fleetwood at (214) 328-9257 or Roy Willis at (214) 231-2168.

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A complete listing of User Supported Software is updated quarterly and is available from MICROpendium for \$2. The listing runs about 12 pages.

#### THREE DICTIONARIES FOR SPELL-CHECK

Orval D. Givens. HHB 108th ADA BDE, APO INY 09227-2531, has released three dictionaries for use with 99/4 Auto Spell- Check. The three contain more than 23,000 words. The dictionaries are available on three SSSD disks. Send three SSSD disks and postage paid return mailer or \$7.50 if you would like him to provide the media and postage. If you include copies of your user dictionaries, he will merge them into these dictionary files. He asks for a donation of \$3-\$10 from those who find the files useful

#### BALLRANK FOR GRID FOLLOWERS

Allan Cox. 728 Jefferson Blvd., Tarrant, AL 35217, savs BALLRANK can be used to aid football fans in determining expected scores and point spreads. The program requires XBASIC, Multiplan, Side\*Print, and a printer. The primary source of data is Game Plan College Football Annual Preview. The package consists of three programs: Pointspread, Rating and Ranking. During 1987, Cox says, he ran data on 451 games and picked 323 winners, a success rate of 71.6 percent. He picked 8 of 14 bowl games correctly for a 57.1 percent success rate. D,PRM. **RECORDS/PLUS** 

Steve Risner, 1351 Sierra Alta Dr., Tustin, CA 92680, is offering Records/Plus, a disk-based database program that runs

(See Page 40)

### Text-to-Speech A/L demo

```
PEF
            UMRW. GPLLNK, VSBW. VSBR
STATUS ERU
             )837C
FAC
       EUH
                           FAC address for the GPL routine
STATOS
       EOU
             18756
                          pointer to the byte after SPEECH
RHEADE
       FOLI
             11000
                           VDP buffer for file transfer
PARADR
       FOLL
             >F80
                          VDP address for the PAB
PAR
       DATA
            10012, PHEADR, 15000, 10000, 10006
DEV
       TEXT
             'SPEECH'
                           file description
             INSING THE OGRAM KRACKER TO
MESSS
            *MAKE DASSEMBLY LANGUAGE
MESS
       TEXT
            'SPEAK JUST LIKE PASIC DOES'
       BYTE
WPITE
                          print op code
ni nse
       BYTE
            >01
                           close op code
COUNT
       BYTE
            31A
                           length of message to be spoken
       FUEN
PETURN BSS
START
       MOV
            P11,@RETURN
       I WPI WS
            RO, PABADR
                           establish PAR
            P1,PAR
            P2.14
       BLUE GUMEN
            BUSE
                           'OPEN #1: "SPEECH"'
       MOUR
            @WRITE, P1
                           prepare for a file write
            RO, PARADR
       RI WE GUSEW
       MOUP
            BOOLINIT. R
                           length of message =: FAR
       I T
            PO. PARADPIS
       RI WP @USRW
       1 T
            RO. RUFADR
                           move message to VDP buffer
            R1.MESS
       II
       MOUR GCOUNT, R?
       PLUP GUMBW
            BUSP
       RI.
                           'PRINT #1:MESSAGE$'
            RO, BUFADR
            R1.MESS2
       MOVB @COUNT, R2
       PI WE BUMRW
            ense.
                           'PRINT #1:MESSAGE$
       LΙ
            PO, PUEADR
            P1.MESS3
       MOVB @COUNT, R2
       BLUP GUMBU
            CDSR
       MOVE BOLDGE.RI
                           prepare to close file
            FO. PARADE
       1 T
       PLWP @USRW
             anap
                           'CLOSE #1'
            GRETLIEN, ELI
                           return to ED/ASS
    Device Service Routine for SPEECH
       CLR
            RSTATUS
                           clear the GPL Status byte
                           set the word @ >83DO to >0000
            008300
       CLR
       ΙĪ
            R3,6
            R3.@08354
                           set 38354 to length of 'SPEECH'
            ODEM, OF AC
                           move device name to FAC
            GDEV+7, @FAC+2
       MOY
       MOV
            @DEV+4.@FAC+4
            R7, 10800
       MOUR P3.01836D
                           indicate a DSR call
            P3.PARADE+16
                           set 38356 to next byte after 'SPEECH' in PAR
       RI UP @GPI LNK
                           utilize GPL link
       DATA >003D
                             to DSR
                           return
```

Turn to page 46 for a Forth demo of the Text-to-Speech program.

### Penn Ohio group operates BBS

END

The Penn Ohio Users Group operates a BBS in the Youngstown. Ohio. area. according the Gary Karas, club secretary. The TI-NET board contains an E-Mail message base, Gameroom and Casino. The protocol for the 24-hour board is 300 or 1200 baud, seven bits, one stop bit and no parity. Sysop is Ed Luptak. Phone number for the board is (216) 755-8220.

Geneve

## So you've had some problems

By MIKE DODD

This month's column will center around the problems users have had with the Geneve 9640 system.

One of the biggest causes of problems has been not having up-to-date software. While it is next to impossible to keep up with all of the latest software, anything released in the past several months has a better chance of working than earlier software. This is not an absolute, however: Some recent versions of software, most notably MDOS, have had major bugs in them. When found, these bugs were fixed, but not everyone who got the original, buggy copy got the fixed version.

An important note: To use much of the new software, you must be using the .97 EPROM. The only other version is the .95 EPROM. .95 loaded a 33-sector file named BOOT, and came up to a DSK1> prompt. .97, on the other hand, displays a picture of a swan while loading, and loads a file named SYSTEM/SYS, which comes up to an A> prompt. If, by some chance, you are still running the .95 EPROM, you should contact Myarc to arrange for a replacement.

The latest official versions of Geneve software, as of Feb. 4, 1988, are:
MDOS V1.01
GPL V0.99
MY-Word V1.1
Myarc Disk Manager III V2.1
Multiplan V1.0

Advanced BASIC and Pascal are not yet completed. A note about Multiplan: All versions of it have been labeled V1.0. The latest (and probably final) version of Multiplan had this major change: the OVERLAY file is loaded on powerup, and is not accessed again. You can test loading of the OVERLAY file by loading Multiplan, choosing Transfer, Load, and press the down arrow for a catalog. Previous versions would then access the OVERLAY file to load the disk directory portion of the program from disk. The latest version will not.

There are two major kinds of MDOS: the first was not really a DOS — rather, it came up immediately to the GPL cartridge loader screen. The second kind was actually a DOS, and came up to an A>

prompt. The latter version can access the GPL cartridge loader by loading a separate program, known as GPL.

In late January-early February, Myarc made (past tense) a mailing of the above listed software to all registered Geneve owners. If, by chance, you are a registered owner and did not receive the mailing, contact Myarc — it probably got lost in the mail.

Myarc is also supplying a saved copy of the Editor/Assembler cartridge on the GPL disk. This is not any different from the standard TI E/A cartridge, as some people have thought.

One known problem with the Geneve's disk access routines is that, very rarely, the Geneve will create two copies of a file when saving. That is, if you catalog the disk, the filename will show up twice. Some people have corrected this occurrence by deleting one of the filenames with a disk manager program — you should not do this. When the problem occurs, the extra list of the filename is usually just another pointer to the exact same file, residing in the exact same sectors. When you delete one, the disk manager changes the sector bitmap to report that those sectors are no longer in use, despite the fact that the other file header is really still using them. The next time you write to that disk, the DSR will use those "free" sectors to save the file — overwriting the first

There are two safe ways of deleting the extra file. One is to use a sector editor to remove one of the file pointers. However, you must be knowledgeable with sector formats to do this succesfully. An easier way is to use a disk manager to copy all the files on the disk, with the single exception of one of the extra filenames, to another blank disk. Then re-initialize the first disk and copy the files back onto it. This bug is an inconvenience, but it has not yet caused any loss of data.

Another reported problem has been with the DISKCOMP command: After comparing a disk, if you answer Y to the question "Compare another (Y/N)?", the compare disk will not work. Until the bug is fixed, you should always answer N, and then re-enter the command if you need to compare another (a quicker way to re-enter the command is to press up-arrow, which recalls the last typed command, then Enter).

A major problem people have been having with the Geneve is with printing in GPL mode: If you have a SPOOL command in the AUTOEXEC file, attempting to print a document will cause lockup (this problem was discussed in more detail in last month's Geneve column).

There are some versions of GPL labeled V0.98 that do not correctly access the RAMdisk function. When cataloging the RAMdisk, the number of free and used sectors will total somewhere around 8400 sectors. If you have one of these versions, use a sector editor and edit the first (and only) sector of the GPL file: at byte 148 (hex >94), change (in hex) 20D0 to 02D0. This should fix the problem with the RAMdisk. V0.97 and V0.99 do not have this problem.

The version of BASIC being shipped with the Geneve is currently no more than a conversion from V2.11 of Myarc Extended BASIC II (originally written for the 99/4A with RAMdisk) ported over to the Geneve. It is not Advanced BASIC, and as such, few of the commands and example programs in the Myarc Advanced BASIC manual will work. Advanced BASIC is being worked on by Myarc, but it is not yet complete. Unfortunately, when Myarc XB was converted over from the 99/4A to the 9640, many bugs were introduced, especially in the math functions — at times, the math functions will work, at other times, it will crash with an error. Until Advanced BASIC is released, it is best to use a saved copy of TI. Mechatronics or Triton Extended BASIC. Even when Advanced BASIC is released. there will be many XB programs that will not run under Advanced BASIC. including almost all programs that use any assembly language CALL LINKs.

It is true that Myarc originally said that the Geneve would have speech built in, but as the design of the Geneve progressed, this was dropped. If you wish to have speech capability, you must purchase the Rave 99 Speech interface card (available

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#### GENEVE—

#### (Continued from Page 30

for approximately \$50), which allows you to plug your speech synthesizer into the PEB.

Myarc has shipped (to dealers only) copies of a fix to the Video Chess cartridge. The fix contains the patch to make the cartridge work, as documented in the November 1987 MICROpendium, as well as an additional change to allow saving and loading of games to/from disk, as opposed to being locked into cassette, an option not available with the Geneve (the modification was first published by me in the L.A. TopIcs Users' Group newsletter). When you attempt to save or load a game, it will prompt you for a filename - type it in and press Enter (FCTN 3 is the only function key that will work). The fix is supplied as two files: CHESS and CHESS4. To use it, prepare a disk and save your standard TI Video Chess cartridge to it. Then copy the CHESS and CHESS4 files over the saved files. The disk now contains a copy of Video Chess that will work on the Geneve and allow saving and loading of files.

One user complained that he could not get the TI Disk Manager program to initialize a disk, nor could he manage to load the CorComp Disk Manager. I was able to use the TI DM to initialize a disk with no problems — the problem may have been that the user was using an older version of MDOS or GPL. There is no way to load the CorComp DM on the 9640. Even if it could be loaded, the way the program is

written makes it totally incompatible with the Geneve. You can use DM1000, TI DM, Myarc Disk Manager III V2.x, or MDOS to use disk management utilities.

#### **MULTIPLAN MOD**

Ron Walters, of Cleveland, Ohio, asks how to make Multiplan look at a specific drive instead of searching through all drives before getting to the correct drive. This is useful for loading the MP files on a Horizon RAMdisk for near-instant retrieval. Most of the changes are in the last saved cartridge file (i.e. if you saved the cartridge as MP, the changes would be in file MP4). Be sure to modify a backup copy, in case something goes wrong.

In the first sector, you will see the filenames, e.g. DSK.TIMP.MPINTR. Change all the filenames to DSKx.filename (e.g. DSK6.MPINTR), eliminating the TIMP. Write the sector to disk and go forward two sectors, so that you are editing the third sector of the file. At byte 88 (hex >58), change the hex byte >0F to >0B and write the sector back to disk.

The rest of the changes are in the MPDATA file. At sector 30 of that file (the next to last sector) change byte 248 (hex > F8) from > 0003 to > 0004 and write the sector to disk. In the next (and last) sector, change the first word (two bytes) from > 380D to > 380E. Then change byte 28 (hex > 1C) from > 0003 to > 0004. The filename length bvte for DSK.TIMP.OVERLAY is at byte 227 (hex >E3). Change the length of >10 to and the filename

DSKn.OVERLAY, where n is the drive number. Write the sector to disk and test your changes. That's it!

Ken Woodcock of Norfolk, VA, asks the same question, but about MY-Word. For MY-Word, look for the filenames of the various files in the MW file. Change the names and the length byte in front of them if i.e. you changed DSK.MYWORD.CONTROL DSK6.CONTROL, you would need to change the hex byte > 12 in front of "DSK "to a > 0C. Repeat for all files and write to disk. In sector 5 of MW (the sixth sector), at byte 172 (hex > AC), change the two hex words D801 3898 to 0460 39BA. You should also change the filename and length byte of DSK.MYWORD.HELP, which is located in the MYCAT file.

A commonly asked question is how you are going to be able to run Pascal programs written for the IBM or Apple computer on the Geneve's Pacal interpreter — is it as simple as putting the disk with the IBM or Apple program in the drive? According to Jack Riley, marketing director for Myarc, you cannot read IBM or Apple disks on the Geneve. To run IBM or Apple programs, you need to convert them to the Geneve disk format. You can do this by sending the file from the IBM/Apple to the Geneve over a modem, or by downloading the program from a BBS or Network. You will then run the program through a converter program called 'REM-TALK, which will convert the file to a file runnable by Pascal.

### Making the most of MDOS

## Creating an autodialer

#### By WALT HOWE

Here is an interesting way to create an autodialer from MDOS. You can use it for either voice or data calls.

— First, create a set of one line files on disk, each with their own filename. Each file should consist of ATDT (or ATDP) and the appropriate phone number, such as: ATDT1-617-331-4181.

This is the number of the Boston Computer Society TI BBS #1, so give it a filename of BCS, for example. The easiest way to do this from MDOS is to type it

right to disk. Put a fresh disk in the A > drive (or whatever is your default drive), and type:

COPY CON BCS — (this opens a file named BCS within MDOS, which will write to disk when you type a control-Z.)

ATDT1-617-331-4181 (omit dashes, if you prefer; use ATDP instead if you use pulse dialing).

Z — (control-Z, which writes the BCS file to your default drive).

Repeat this for each number you want included, each with its own filename.

 Next, type COPY CON CALL to create the following file, named CALL: TYPE %1 > RS232

Save this file with a control Z, also.

Once these files are set up in your default drive, all you need to do to autodial is to turn on your modem and type, for example, CALL BCS. If it is a voice call, pick up your phone and you will be ready to talk (not to the BCS, however, it's not voice). If it is a data call, go ahead and load your terminal emulator. If it is Jim Schroeder's

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#### GETTING THE MOST FROM MDOS—

#### (Continued from Page 13)

NOTMYTERM you are using, just add NOTMYTERM as a second line to the CALL file, and it will load after dialing. Put a PAUSE line or two in between, if you want to wait for a CONNECT first before loading.

Why does this work? When you type and enter CALL BCS, MDOS looks for a file on the default drive with the filename CALL. It stores the word BCS as a parameter of the file name CALL. When MDOS reads the first line of the CALL file and finds the %1 variable, it substitutes the parameter BCS for the %1. It then proceeds to TYPE the file named BCS, but instead of displaying it onscreen as the TYPE command normally does, the >RS232 channels it to the RS232 card, which in turn passes it to your modem.

#### **MDOS NEWS**

MDOS 1.01 has several bugs in it. The GOTO command does not find labels correctly, which limits the flexibility of programming in MDOS. Secondly, as many found out on March 1, it does not figure out the day of the week correctly after leap year day. Both of these bugs have been corrected and will appear in the next version. An enhanced version of MDOS has been written and will be released only after thorough testing.

Myarc has promised that files you load into a RAMdisk from MDOS will be passable into GPL mode. Myarc also indicated that the reverse will be true, so that you can bring files back out of GPL mode to MDOS mode. This is a welcome addition. If you routinely want certain files available from RAMdisk, you will be able to load them with an AUTOEXEC file at powerup and carry them automatically into GPL mode. Once this is implemented, we will publish some more sample AUTOEXEC files to show you more of the tricks of the trade.

#### **JUMPBOOT**

Jerry Coffey and Disk Only Software previously released a super fast, specially manufactured 5¼-inch floppy disk for booting MDOS. By changing the interlace and skew and initializing the disk in some ways not directly available to the 99/4A or 9640, the disk would load nearly as fast as a hard drive.

I have been fortunate to beta test a new

3.5-inch version of the JUMPBOOT disk, and it works even faster from the little 80-track devices. I timed the boot as taking 5.2 seconds from the time the drive light went on until MDOS was up and running. I was previously booting from a Horizon RAMdisk, but after seeing the speed the JUMPBOOT gave, I permanently moved SYSTEM/SYS out of my RAMdisk. It was a delight to free up 358 sectors on the RAMdisk for other files. The specially formatted JUMPBOOT disk still has 3200 more sectors for other files on it, too. They won't load as fast as SYSTEM/SYS does, but the load rate is still fast. This disk is for Myarc controllers only — either the old one or the new Hard and Floppy Disk Controller Card. If you have been considering adding 3.5-inch drives, this is one more good reason to do

So tell me, Jerry, are you going to do a 1.44 megabyte, 36-sector, 80-track version for the new HFDCC?

#### PROGRAMMING SUPPORT

Myarc is planning to release a Program Development System later this year, but for those who want to start developing programs now, there are a number of tools available.

Paul Charlton has released a LINKER

for assembly programs and a draft manual detailing the XOP support available for memory management, input/output routines, video display, math functions, keyboard support, and various utility routines. Charlton's LINK—EXE program is fairware, and it is available from all the major information services or directly from Paul for a fairware fee. To obtain LINKER, send \$15 to him at 1599 Tibbets Ave., Troy, NY 12180-3723.

Al Beard, of LGMA Products and creator of 99 FORTRAN, went a step further and released a set of assembly EQUATES to standardize use of the XOP routines. He also wrote a simple Geneve DEBUG program, similar to TI's DEBUG program for the 99/4A. Another useful item by Beard is an article on memory management for the 9640. These are also on the information services, including Byte Magazine's BIXNET, where Al is a sysop. Beard placed these items in the public domain to encourage their widest possible use.

The efforts by these two master programmers are putting 9640 assembly programming within easier reach of those of us who learned some assembly programming on the 99/4A and would like to carry it over to the Geneve.

## Rules to live by

### The Horizon RAMdisk meets the 9640

#### By BUD MILLS

Using any Horizon card with the Geneve requires a special set of rules depending on what you want the Horizon to do. These rules are dictated by the Geneve Operating SYStem.

First the Horizon BOOT ROS must respond to an 8-bit address code at a specific location to allow the Genve to find and load the SYStem file. The 8-bit address code limits the Horizon as a BOOT drive to 256K.

Second, the HRD+ series of the Horizon card uses a 16-bit address code to address all available memory, depending on the size of card you build. The first 256K will respond to the 8-bit address code, so a 90, 180 or 256K HRD+ may be used as a BOOT Drive (with MENU7.3 ROS)

Third, the larger 384, 512 or 800K HRD+ are limited by the Geneve to 256K until we tell the Geneve to use a 16-bit address code and look at the Horizon as an 80-track disk drive. Then you can use DM3 to format up to 800K as an 80-track RAM-drive. The 800K is the limit of the 80-track 3200-sector drive.

As long as we obey the above basic rules, we can use the following combinations of the Horizon or HRD+ cards:

- 1. The 90K, 180K or 256K Horizon RAMdisk as a disk drive E: at CRU 1400 or 1600. (This can be used to BOOT the Geneve with the remaining memory used as a RAMdrive, max = 256K. The SYS file eats up 90K.
  - 2. One 90, 180 or 256K Horizon as a (See Page 33)

#### HORIZON AND THE GENEVE—

(Continued from Page 32)
BOOT only at CRU 1000 plus a HRD+
384K, 512K or 800K card as disk drive E:
at CRU 1400. This requires two cards and
two slots in the P-box.

3. One HRD+ card that has both the 90, 180 or 256K BOOT drive and the bigger 384K, 512K or 800K RAMdrive — yes, on one card. Read on about the Phoenix mod.

Up to now it has been an either/or choice for utilizing the Horizon as a BOOT Drive (up to 256K) or as a RAMdrive (up to 800K). But now we have the Phoenix mod by Ron Walters that allows us to uere ''one

Horizon card" to do both tasks. The Phoenix HRD+ has two distinct RAMdisks, each with a separate ROS, and it all operates on the came CRU line on the same card. The software ROS is all loaded on the Phoenix HRD+ directly from the Geneve mode.

Many thanks to the following for their efforts which have helped develop the Horizon card to what it is today:

- Ron Gries, Dave Romer and John Clulow for the original Horizon RAMdisk
- Peter Hoddie for the original Geneve compatibility
  - John Johnson and Mike Ballman

(Miami) for the MENU programs and adapting the Horizon card to the 32K CMOS and writing MENU 7.3 to control the large capacity HRD+ RAMdisk

- Jim Schroeder (Milwaukee) for the routines thaat allow the Geneve to address the HRD+ effectively to 800K
- Ron Walters (Aurora, Ohio) for combining all of the above into the Phoenix HRD+ to create the ultimate RAMdisk for the Geneve.

All of these HRD+ kits are available now from Bud Mills Services, 166 Dartmouth Dr., Toledo, OH 43614.

## Myarc ships hard/floppy controller

Myarc's new hard and floppy disk controller card for the TI99/4A and the Geneve 9640 will be shipped beginning March 18, according to Jack Riley of Myarc.

The package includes:

- A hard and floppy disk controller card with streamer interface.
- MDM5, the Myarc disk manager, a menu-driven manager system that controls both floppy and hard disk drives.
  - A manual with a three-ring binder.
- Cables to connect a hard drive to the TI or 9640.

The product comes in custom packaging similar to MY-Art but larger, Riley says, and retails for \$325.

He says it will support four floppy drives in single-sided, single-density through double-sided, quad-density format, 5 1/4" as well as 3 1/2" disk drives.

"This (the hard drive) is running at 5 million bits per second," he says, adding that the floppy transfer rate is 1½ million bits per second.

He says the disk controller will control three hard drives of up to 134 megabytes each for a total of 402 megabytes.

The streamer interface port will allow users to backup hard disks using a standard streamer tape unit. Additional software will be required for operation, however.

He says a low-power half-height hard drive can be put into the PEB by boosting the 12-volt power supply within the box.

For more information, call Myarc Customer Service in Alabama, (205) 854-5843.

### More on the controller

By WALT HOWE

The new Myarc hard and floppy disk controller card was close to release as of this article with the finishing touches being put on the device service routines (DSRs) and the supporting software. I have had the use of one with my 99/4A system while writing documentation for the 99/4A version for Myarc. My test version has been running the DSRs from the GRAM Kracker. In the released version the DSRs will reside in an EPROM on the card. Mike Dodd has been writing the supporting software, and Lou Phillips of Myarc and John Birdwell (of DSKU fame) have had a hand in it, too.

For those who are considering buying the new controller, here are some things you need to know about the hard drive and power supplies required, whether you will use them with a 99/4A or a 9640.

The hard drive should be ST506/412 compatible. This is the type used with IBM-XT and their clones. It can be buffered or unbuffered, although the buffered type is faster. The size of the drive can be up to 135 megabytes or up to 400 in three different drives. They can be full height or half height, 5¼-inch or 3½-inch. Prices for some 20-megabyte drives are dropping well under \$200, if you shop around.

Do not plan on installing the hard drive in the PE Box, unless you are very sure of what you are doing! The PE Box power supply will not support a hard drive, cards, and floppy drives all together. Plan on providing a separate power supply for the hard drive. The best indicator of the power you need for different types of drives is the 12-volt supply. Depending on the type of drive, here are the usual power requirements:

Physical Size of drive 5-inch Full Height 5-inch Half Height 3.5-inch Half Height Amperage of 12-volt line 5 amps 2.5 amps

1.5 amps

With more than one hard drive, you do not need double the power, but do not turn the drives on simultaneously if the power is marginal. The greatest power drain is while the drive is building up to speed.

A 135-watt power supply is normally sufficient to provide what you need for a system, but to leave room for expansion, a 150-watt power supply is better.

(See Page 34)

# Adding a hard drive to the PEB requires 2nd 12-volt power supply

This article details a method of powering a hard disk drive in the TI PEB. Readers are cautioned not to attempt this project without full understanding of this article. We encourage written questions about this article and will clarify the procedure based on reader feedback in subsequent editions.—Ed.

#### By ERIC W. BRAY, M.D.

So you want to be able to run a *low power* hard drive in your 99/4 peripheral expansion system!

With the near release of the Myarc hard/floppy disk controller, a lot of owners of the PEB would like to have a system that consists of just one floppy and one hard drive. That's the easy part. All you have to do is buy a half-height floppy and a low power half-height hard drive. However, you must be able to power both these drives while they are located in the PEB. That's the hard part!

As it is now configured, the PEB can't power them both at the same time, the reason being that the hard drive needs a constant 12-volt, 0.5 to 0.9 amp power supply to keep it spinning at 3600 RPM. Any drop in power if the two drives were using the same 12V power supply would cause the hard drive to shut down. There would always be a fluctuation in power if the two shared the same 12V when the floppy drives' motor began to run.

Now we come to the solution to this problem.

You are now proceeding at your own risk!

First obtain the following parts for the project:

- 1. One 7812 12-volt 1-amp voltage regulator.
  - 2. One TO-220 heat sink.
  - 3. Six feet of 18-gauge stranded wire.
- 4. Four insulated female solderless connectors.
  - 5. Two male solderless connectors.
  - 6. One solderless circular connector.
  - 7. One 330uF capacitor.
- 8. One Y power connect for internal disk drives.

Remove all cards and disk drives from the PEB.

Next, disassemble the PEB. After this has been done, the project can be done in a matter of a few minutes. With the chassis of the PEB facing forward, you will see the exposed on/off switch on the lefthand side. Just to the right of this switch and in front of a bus bar there will be an empty space on the floor of the chassis. This is the working area for this project.

Now, here we go step by step!

- 1. Plug in the Y connector.
- 2. Plug in the PEB and turn it on.
- 3. Using a voltmeter, choose one of the power connectors and determine which is the 12-volt power supply wire to that connector. (It will be one of the two outside wires. The two inner wires are the ground wires.)
- 4. Turn off the PEB and wait two minutes!
- 5. Cut the 12-volt wire and its accompanying ground wire in the middle of the Y connection.
- 6. Attach a female solderless connector to each wire that exited the Y connector.
- 7. Attach a male solderless connector to each wire that goes into the connector plug.
- 8. Cut your six feet of stranded wire into two 30-inch lengths and one 12-inch length.
- 9. Attach a female connector to the end of each 30-inch length.
- 10. Attach the circular connector to one of these wires. (It's now the ground wire.)
- 11. Plug these wires into the two male connectors, being careful to make sure that the ground wire is connected to the inner connector.
- 12. Run these two wires back to the transformer area of the PEB.
- 13. Solder the negative lead of the capacitor to the ground lead of the voltage regulator.
- 14. Solder the positive lead of the capacitor to the output lead of the voltage regulator.
- 15. Solder the wire that is to go to the 12V supply of the drive to the output lead of the voltage regulator.
- 16. Solder the small 12-inch wire to the input lead of the voltage regulator.
  - 17. Insulate the input and output leads

with shrink tubing, shrink tape or electrical tape.

18. Drill a small hole in the floor of the PEB chassis next to the on/off switch. Using a small nut and bolt, connect the 1) heat sink, 2) voltage regulator and 3) ground wire with circle connector to the chassis. (Make sure the nut is very tight!)

This is the hard part! (Get help if you need it.)

- 19. You will have to take the main circuit board away from its mounting and, keeping it oriented in the same direction in which it was mounted, find the unregulated 12-volt lead coming from the 12-volt regulator on the board. This regulator looks like a nickel with wings. The voltmeter reading should be around 25-26 volts on the unregulated lead. It should be the bottom lead.
- 20. Solder the other end of the short wire to this lead.
- 21. Mount the main circuit board back in its bracket and remount the bracket to the chassis.
- 22. Tape the two cut wires with the female plugs out of the way.
- 23. Turn on the PEB and using a voltmeter test your new 12V power supply. If you were successful, you will be reading 12V between your new ground and 12V wire!

Reassemble your PEB and you will be ready to add a hard drive to your system. You can run your two half-height floppies until you are ready to make your purchases.

#### **CONTROLLER**—

#### (Continued from Page 33)

The Hard and Floppy Disk Controller Card will support up to three hard drives, four floppies of up to 1.44 megabytes each, and streaming tape backup. A special cable will be required if you are running both internal and external floppies, since all must come from a single floppy connector on the card. These cables are easily fabricated from readily available parts. No soldering is required.

#### **TELCO**

## A new terminal standard

#### By JOHN KOLOEN

Those who use modems with the 99/4A have always had to make choices when selecting a terminal program. For ease of use, Mass Transfer is hard to beat. Fast-Term provides additional features, such as disk cataloging, but to make use of the program's features requires the user to virtually memorize the documentation. Others, such as P-Term and 4A-Talk also provide alternatives, but in all cases each has its limitations.

But TELCO has changed all that. Written in assembly by Charles Earl, of Ottawa, Ontario, this new terminal program debuted on the major telecommunications networks in late February. From day one on it has generated a lot of excitement from users, and no wonder: TELCO is a full-featured terminal program that combines most of the features of all other TI terminal programs, and then some. Even more exciting is the fact that within two weeks of the release of Version 1.0, Version 1.1 was released. Version 1.1 incorporates a number of improvements suggested by initial users.

Performance: TELCO is a sophisticated program that some have compared to PROCOMM, one of the finest general purpose terminal program available on PCs. While it is similar in design — using overlapping windows for menus and providing support for a large number of housekeeping and terminal functions — TELCO isn't nearly as large (in terms of bytes) as PROCOMM and thus not as extensive or as expensive.

TELCO requires a disk system and memory expansion and is compatible with the 4A and the 9640 running out of GPL. The program loads using Extended BASIC, Editor/Assembler, TI-Writer, Mini-Memory or Supercart. It comes as an archived file, and an archiver such as Barry Boone's Archiver II Version 2.4 is required to unpack it.

TELCO consists of about a dozen programs and files. The main program loads into memory and others are added into memory when required. Its organization is similar to Multiplan, which loads help files and directories into memory as overlays when needed. Because of this, the

### Review

#### Report Card

Perfor	ma	ance											A
Ease	of	Use											A
Docun	ner	itatio	on										A
Value													A
Final	Gi	ade											A

Cost: \$20

Manufacturer: Charles Earl, 34 McLeod St., Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K2P 075

Requirements: TI99/4A (or Geneve 9640), disk system, expansion memory, RS232 interface, modem, Editor/Assembler, Extended BASIC, TI-Writer, Mini-Memory or Supercart, printer and RAMdisk are optional

most efficient way of using the program is to keep the TELCO disk in DSK1 at all times. (TELCO can be used with a single drive system but it requires disk swapping between the program and data capture disks when various functions are accessed.)

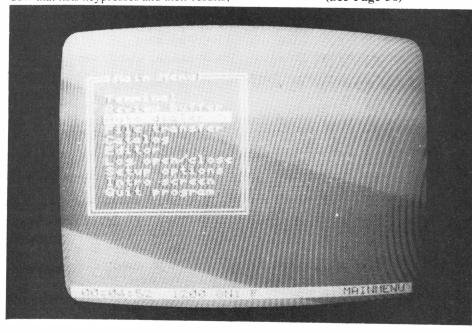
Even though TELCO is sophisticated in terms of the number of functions it supports, it's not difficult to use. At most times, pressing FCTN 7 will call a window that lists keypresses and their results,

similar to FCTN 7 on Mass Transfer, except that this window isn't active on TELCO. The user has to leave the window and then initiate the function, but it still counts as being "user-friendly" in my book.

When I say "sophisticated" in describing TELCO, I mean that it provides the user with refinements that are missing from most other terminal programs. Take the logging function as an example. The log is opened and flagged with an LW (it marks data to capture from the line that the log is opened at) and when the line scrolls off the top of the screen it is flagged as LA, indicating that anything that scrolls off the screen will be saved to the log. When the log is closed, it is flagged LC, indicating that the line that the log was closed on has yet to scroll to the top of the screen. When it has cleared the top of the screen, the log is written and closed.

The log also has an LH flag, for hold. When the LH flag is invoked, data capture is suspended until the flag is removed and capture resumes. Additionally, the log function writes files in blocks of no more than 24K. But not to worry, TELCO automatically creates another log file using the same name as the first, only it ads a number at the end of the name. Thus, a log called SAVE1 would be incremented every 24K or so with SAVE2, SAVE3,

(See Page 36)



#### TELCO—

#### (Continued from Page 35)

SAVE4, and so on. Anyone who has ever logged a 160K D/V80 file will appreciate this feature. Of course, when downloading a file using XMODEM or ASCII protocols, the entire transfer is written to disk as one file.

The print spooler function operates similarly to the log function. The spooler can be toggled to send data to the printer immediately or delayed (data is sent after it scrolls off the screen), which is useful for receiving graphics.

The log and spooler flags appear on a status line at the bottom of the screen. The status line may be toggled on and off, but most users will keep it on. The status line includes the following items: elapsed time clock, baud rate, data bits, stop bits, parity, duplex (half or full), log status if on, spooler status if on, remote echo status if on and window lock if on.

Other features include, but are not limited to:

- Auto dialer that includes not only the phone number of the BBS but sets the defaults for baud rate (300 to 9600), parity, data and stop bits (8N1, 7E1 or 701) and terminal width (40 or 80 columns), with a maximum of 99 entries and the ability to automatically dial up to 15 numbers determined by the user;
- Macros, which can be called up at anytime and can be used to perform logon procedures and enter IDs and passwords at a single keypress;
- Terminal emulation support for ANSI, D410 (Data General 410), and ADM3A (ANSI and ADM3A are the most popular) and limited support of VT100. The author has indicated that he will provide information that users can use to create their own files to support other terminal types;
- Disk functions, including rapid cataloging, deleting, protecting and unprotecting files and the ability to view a text file stored on disk;
- An editor that can be used to create D/V80 files that can be saved to disk. Files are limited to 50 lines by 80 columns and provides for cursor control, deletion and insertion by character and line;
- A Review Buffer function that allows the user to scroll through the contents of the buffer and dump a screen to a printer or other device at any time;

- Support for ASCII and XMODEM file transfers, including support for line-by-line ASCII transfers;
- The ability to establish defaults for a host of system operations, including whether to save or delete aborted downloads, foreground and background colors, inverse video for menus, sound effects (beep, chime or none) window width and position of left-most column to correct problems with various televisions or monitors, character and line pacing, default error checking method (CRC or Checksum), carriage return and linefeed translations, modem setup (initialization string, dial string, hangup string, echo time, redial pause time), and the list goes on, and on.

The only thing I fault is that in the auto dial function TELCO doesn't allow the user to set duplex for each BBS. Instead, this is set as a system default. This is easily changed, but it would have been consistent with the design of the auto dial function to have included duplex as one of the user-defined defaults. In fact, according to the documentation, the duplex setting is supposed to be set for each BBS through the auto dial defaults.

I've been using TELCO for about two weeks and I've had no problems downloading files or programs of any size. The only problems I had were related to my impatience with learning a new system. Even so, being able to call for help using FCTN 7 pulled me through in most cases.

Ease of Use: TELCO is not like any other terminal program for the TI. Its use of windows for menus means that the user always has information on screen to use when deciding what he wants to do next. The user also has access to all functions at any time. This makes it possible to run a catalog of a disk just before doing an XMODEM transfer to make sure there's enough room to hold the data. If there isn't, it's a simple matter of marking files to delete unneeded files, or replace the disk with another.

**Documentation:** TELCO comes with documentation on disk. It consists of several dozen un-numbered pages, including one page that is supposed to be returned to the author, along with a \$20 check for payment. The documentation is in the form of a D/V80 that the user dumps to a printer. It consists of nearly 250 sec-

tors. It is well-written and provides a wealth of information about telecommunications in general and TELCO in particular. It assumes that the user has some familiarity with terminal programs and telecommunications. It's well organized and literate but lacks a table of contents.

**Final Grade:** This program gets an A on every count, not only for what it does but for what it can achieve. A modular program, with overlays loading the defaults and functions when needed, the author is able to enhance it without having to rewrite the entire program. (Not that is isn't already enhanced.) An example of this is how quickly he went from Version 1.0 to Version 1.1

I know there's a number of things I haven't even touched on — the fact that macros can be linked is one of them — but that's what makes this such a wonderful program. There's plenty to crow about on the surface, what's underneath is discovered only after using it for awhile.

Comparing TELCO to other terminal programs is pointless. I'd say it represents the attainment of a new plateau for terminal programs for the TI.

The program is currently available on the major networks or by ordering directly from the author, but it deserves to be distributed on a wider basis. While it is classified as user-supported software, and is fully copyrighted with all rights reserved by the author, the author must still rely on the honesty of the user if he's to be paid. My hope is that the hundreds who have downloaded it already will send the author \$20 each. Not only is the program worth the \$20, we need to encourage Mr. Earl to do more.

### **Boards listed**

R.N. Boyce Jr. operates three bulletin boards which support both the TI99/4A and Myarc 9640 with special messages and file areas. All three are free, open access systems. The Dedham, Massachusetts, board at (617) 329-8528 runs 24 hours at 300/1200/2400 baud. The Newport, Vermont, boards run on a multi-user system with 80 megabytes of storage and both lines access all file areas. Numbers are (802) 334-7976 (300/1200 baud) and (802) 334-7975 (300/1200/2400 baud).

### String Master

# Subprograms focus on strings

By JOHN CLULOW

String Master is a collection of 29 subprograms used to enhance TI Extended BASIC. The software will also work with Triton and "GK" Extended BASICs, but it will not work with Myarc Extended BA-SIC. As the name implies, the central focus of the collection is upon manipulation of strings and particularly string arrays; functions such as sorting array elements, searching an array for a specified string, saving and restoring data from screen display windows, trimming unwanted characters and rotation of string array elements.

The routines are written in assembly language, and will normally be loaded into a section of memory unused by Extended BASIC: They can be used without reducing available program or stack memory or otherwise altering the Extended BASIC environment. At the same time, assembly language provides the ultimate in speed.

CALL LINK statements execute the subprograms. For example, to access the routine called BEEP, the statement CALL LINK("BEEP") is used. When information must be provided for a subprogram to operate, it is supplied in a series of parameters following the routine name. For example, FRAME draws a hollow box around a "window" on the screen. To use FRAME you specify the upper left and lower right corners of the box and the character pattern to be used. To draw a box with row 3, column 2 as the upper left corner and row 10, column 15 as the lower right corner and using an asterisk (ASCII 42) as the border:

#### CALL LINK ("FRAME", 3, 2, 10, 15, 42).

The String Master manual is very well written and easy to use. The subprograms, listed in alphabetical order, are each thoroughly described. All descriptions follow the same format. The CALL LINK syntax for a subprogram is followed by a description of each parameter, references to related String Master subprograms, routine usage, application notes, things to be careful of when using the routine, and one or more examples of use of the subprogram.

Although the manual is very good, I felt that application notes for several of the routines were not explicit enough for me and perhaps for the average user. However, it

## Review

#### Report Card

Performance	A
Ease of Use	B
Documentation	В
Value	A
Final Grade	. A

Cost: \$19.95

Distributor: Bytemaster Computer Services, 171 Mustang St., Sulphur, LA 70663-6724

Requirements: 32K memory, disk drive, TI or compatible Extended BASIC.

is also quite possible that this reaction says more about my own deficiencies than those of the String Master manual. So while I feel obliged to describe my impression, remember that you might have an entirely different reaction.

One example would be the subprogram CONCTR that concatenates or adds the elements in one string array onto the right side of the corresponding elements in another string array. While the description of how to use this subprogram is quite clear, I found that the application note, "Useful in database operations," left me wondering what I would ever use something like this for. I am sure there must have been several specific ideas the author had in mind when he wrote the routine, applications which, once explained to me, would appear obvious. But the application note is not of much help. After some thought, it occurred to me that this routine could be of use in building index files for a database, but I have to wonder what else I'm missing.

Another example, APENDA, is probably the most complex subprogram in STRING MASTER. It uses 16 parameters. This routine can be used to copy elements selectively from one string array into another and even back into itself. You can start at any array element in either array; the first element in the "source" array can be copied into the 15th element in the "destination" array, for example. You can specify that only a certain segment of the source array gets copied, and even specify

that it is only copied if a specified logical condition is met. In addition, you can use parameters to keep count of the number of elements copied or of the number of elements that meet the logical condition without copying them.

It took me about half an hour to understand how this subprogram works, and then I was left with the question of what kind of applications I might actually use it in. The application notes say it is "Useful for database operations in which a field is derived as a SEG\$ of a string...to obtain counts of strings matching certain criteria...and clever manipulations of character patterns." Although I usually think of myself as a rather clever person, APENDA now has me wondering: Maybe they should have called it HUMILITY.

For the majority of subprograms in STRING MASTER, though, no application notes are needed, even for me. For example, there are three different sorting routines, SORTA, SORTAN and SORTD. SORTA and SORTD perform ascending and descending ASCII sorts one one-dimension string arrays. SORTAN is like SORTA except that it puts null string elements (those with nothing in them) last.

These routines are designed to handle one-level sorting. However, in many instances you can achieve a multilevel result by constructing array elements from concatenated strings. To build an index file sorted by zipcode and then by last name, for example, you could first put zipcodes in an array, then use CONCTR to add last name to the end of each zipcode, then use FIX-LEN to make all elements the same length. and finally use CONCTR again to add the record number to the very end. When this array is sorted, last names will be sorted within zipcode, and record numbers will be carried along at the end of each element to be used subsequently in relative file access.

Another routine that could be useful in a broad range of applications is SEARCH. With this routine you can search up to a seven-dimension arry for the first occurrence of a specified string. SEARCH will find strings that are embedded in array elements. Because the element with which

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## Epson LX-800 printer

# Lots of features at a small price

By Chris Bobbitt — ©1988-All Rights Reserved

It was finally time to replace my old Gemini 10X. After five years of very hard duty — thousands of letters, listings and rough drafts — it died one morning in its sleep (while turned off that is).

The Gemini wasn't my only printer. Two years ago I picked up an HP Thinkjet printer at a computer store's going out of business sale. The HP is a marvel! Only about 5 pounds, it comes with a built-in printer stand; it's fast (its 160 cps was really impressive 2 years ago), and is so quiet all you hear is the rustle of the paper as it prints. On the down-side, it isn't quite Epson compatible (so graphics were often printed "funny"), the replacement ink cartridges were expensive if they could be found at all, you needed special inkjet paper, and inkjet labels were non-existent. So much for my attempt to "Buy American."

I still use the Thinkjet, but I also need a general-purpose printer that can do everything from labels to Epson graphics. My old Gemini filled that void until it died.

I actually started looking for a printer long before the Gemini gave up the ghost. It wheezed along with paper-clip and bandaid fixes for a long time while I read reviews, and looked around. Before I went shopping, I made out a list of what I wanted in a printer.

First, I wanted something that was under \$300 — what I paid for the Gemini. I wanted something that was 100 percent Epsongraphics compatible. All the best graphics programs for the 99/4A (as well as most computers) support Epson graphics. Next, I wanted something fast. Fourth, I wanted a printer where I could find paper and ribbons for it anywhere. Also, I wanted something that I could buy from a local dealer. I have had more trouble then I care to mention with hardware purchased out of the pages of glossy computer magazines from dealers used to stealing from gullible clone buyers, yuppies, young children, and other uninformed types. Finally I wanted a 24pin printer.

In scanning the magazines I soon found the only 24-pin printers for under \$300 were by Eddie's Printers and Used Auto

## Review

#### Report Card

Petormance	À
Ease of Use	1
Documentation	1
Value	1
Final Grade	1

Cost: \$200-\$250

Manufacturer: Epson America Inc., 2780 Lomita Blvd., Torrance, CA 90505 Requirements: parallel printer interface, cable

Parts, and similar vendors. Since I wasn't interested in purchasing something from a manufacturer that I didn't recognize, I soon gave up the fantasy of a cheap 24-pin, Epson-compatible printer that was fast and I could buy locally. I settled on the older 9-pin technology. Proven printer technology with a proven computer seemed like a good match to me (or at least a safe one).

This narrowed the field dramatically. I soon boiled my list down to the bottom of the line Epson, Seikosha, Panasonic and Star Micronics (alias Gemini) printers. Then it was a case of comparison shopping — and time for a trip to the dealers.

After going to a few computer stores that wanted much too much for a printer, I went to the local store of a chain that sells only printers and advertises heavily in several computer magazines. They had the best locally advertised prices for the printers I wanted to evaluate, and their mail order prices were even lower. I clipped one of their ads from a particularly over-sized computer publication, and took it with me to see if they would give me a printer at the magazine advertised prices.

When I walked in the door a large crowd of holiday shoppers gave me ample opportunity to look over the specification sheets and manuals for the printers I was interested in without being assaulted by overanxious salesmen. Before the salesmen noticed me, I was leaning heavily toward the Epson LX-800.

The thing is fast, up to 180 characters

per second in draft mode and a respectable 30 cps in near-letter quality. It uses standard ribbons, the cable from my departed Gemini would work with it without alteration, it uses standard paper, it comes with a simple page feeder as well as a removable, adjustable tractor feed unit, it has the Epson name (if TI and IBM both trust them to make printers for them they had to be good), of course it is Epsongraphics compatible (as well as IBM graphics, whatever that is), and it is about \$200. The LX-800 blew away all the competition in price, performance, and all the features I was most interested in. The only thing that made me hesitant was, ironically, the price. How could \$200 printer be THAT good?

By the time I was ready for a demo most of the crowd had departed, and the salesmen started looking like they were in the mood for another feeding frenzy SOON. Four of them raced to me when I put that purposeful "I could use some help" look on my face. Out of breath, the fastest beat away the other three and introduced himself. After trying to sell me the most expensive printer in the place, we got down to what I wanted.

I told him I was interested in a demo of the Epson LX-800. He took me into a showroom area where all the printers were connected to a central computer, which sends demonstration pages of text to each of the printers. He then asked me what I was using it with. This is the part I dread: Usually when you tell them it's for a 99/4A they start looking at you as if you are a street person and you just walked into the most expensive French restaurant in town. I was determined to bear it out this time. and nonchalantly (I hoped) told him that it was for a "Texas Instruments Home Computer." Instead of instant frost, I got a look of surprise!

The salesman explained that he had had a fully expanded 99/4A for years, and that he had belonged to the Annapolis chapter of my users group and knew such notables as Chris Faherty (author of TI-Artist).

He went over to the Epson, and ran a demo. After printing out a sheet, of poor looking text, he brightened up and pointed

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#### (Continued from Page 38)

to a printer a few feet away. "Brand X is not only much better and as fast but it is only \$80 more", he proclaimed. Brand "X" turned out to be a generic printer that, once he punched a button on the demo computer, produced an admittedly very dark and nice looking sample. He ripped off both samples and handed them to me and said triumphantly, "Compare!"

While I was looking he reeled off a stream of facts. First, he said, the Epson LX-800 didn't do italics or double-wide text in near-letter quality (both of which I knew from looking at the printer manual earlier were false), and that Brand "X" was 100 percent Epson compatible. His obvious desire to sell me "X" made me suspicious.

At the end of his spiel I asked him if I could compare the manuals for the printers. As I suspected, he had to go in the back and get the one for "X" (which I hadn't seen up front earlier). While he was away, I inspected the demo units. As I suspected, the ribbon in the Epson was almost worn-out while the one in "X" was practically brand-new. Also, the sample from "X" was deliberately far more ornate then the Epson one. Finally, the Epson sample re-stated the nonsense the salesman mentioned earlier. The whole situation had all the elements of bait-andswitch, except that they weren't out of LX-800s.

I made up my mind there to buy the Epson, but I wanted to see how far the guy would go. I then inspected the manuals.

The codes for both were almost identical. They both had high density graphics (240 dots/inch), they both had most of the same graphics commands, they both had emphasized, condensed, double-width, superscript and subscript modes. They both had an elite pitch(12 characters per inch) and a pica pitch (10 cpi). They both were bi-directional. "X" had a reversible carriage, which I suppose is a useful feature but I don't know of any software that could use it. On the surface they had most of the same features.

However, "X" fell short in a few ways. For one it didn't have the proportional graphics mode of the Epson (something found in more recent Epson printers which gives you as many graphics dots vertical-

ly as horizontally to the inch). It also didn't have the "dump mode," which is incredibly useful to programmers (it gives you a list of all the ASCII values as it recieves them from the computer). The LX-800 also had definable characters while "X" didn't. Finally, The Epson has both a Roman and Sans Serif fonts available in NLQ, draft mode, italics and double-width text, or any combination thereof. "X" was lucky to have a NLQ mode at all.

As for the manuals, the "X" manual was written in "Japlish," or the dialect of English unique to Japanese consumer electronics. The LX-800, on the other hand, has an excellent manual arranged in easyto-read sections. It has one of the most complete explanations of printer graphics of any printer manual I've ever seen (which is always a test of how well-written a printer manual is). It also has numerous appendices that cover the hardware, the interfaces, a summary of all the commands (with the codes to be sent to the printer in both hexadecimal and decimal format), a well-done character table, as well as complete technical specifications that would be a joy to hack a cable from. Also, unlike some manuals, it has a reasonable index and a full table-of-contents. It even has a cut-out, quick-reference card with both a listing of features and the codes needed to get them as well as all of the DIP settings. Finally, it was well written.

The Epson LX-800 manual was obviously superior, but how about the printer itself?

I went back (with the salesman tagging along) to the printers and gave them a serious examination. The Epson LX-800, like most printers and computers nowadays, is made from a high-impact plastic. However, the similarity between them ends there. The LX-800 is sort of low, like a sports car, and has a reasonable sized footprint (about 12 x 15 inches).

It comes with a number of standard pieces, some of which I've never seen for other printers except as options. It has a paper rest, which is confusing at first. It plugs into the back of the printer and keeps the paper from flopping over on the cable and power-cord.

It also comes with a paper-separator, which with the addition of two matching

snap-on edge guides, as well as an intelligently designed rest for the guide, can be stood on end and used as a paper-feed for single sheet printing. The edge guides are so innocuous that I leave them snapped on all the time, even when I'm using the thing as a paper seperator (when the guide is laying horizontally). The printer has a lever that you use to switch the printer between friction feed (for single pages) and tractor feed.

The only part of the LX-800 that is somewhat ill-designed is having to remove the tractor feed unit everytime you want to switch tractor paper and single sheets. The tractor unit isn't tough to remove. It snaps in and out of place easily and yet holds with enough force that I don't think it will ever fall off by itself, it's just sometimes a pain to switch between the two when you are concentrating on a job. However, unlike any other printer I've had, it does come with a rudimentary page feeder, as well as a button you can press that will automatically grab the paper and load it for you if you just drop a sheet into the feeder. Pretty impressive, actually.

The LX-800 uses the standard Epson FX cartridge ribbon that is so ubiquitous it's scary. It also has a sophisticated button panel that will let you access virtually all of the most often used features of the printer without sending any codes from your computer. By pressing the right combination of buttons you can select NLQ in either of the two NLQ fonts, or draft printing, in emphasized, double-strike, condensed or elite. Of course you can also press a button for a form or line feed. Finally, the LX-800 also has a 3K buffer.

As you may have guessed, "X" fell short in a lot of these areas. I guess it takes years of consciencious design (as well as feedback from thousands of owners) before you start paying as much attention to the details as Epson has done with the LX-800.

The salesman was undaunted, and was undoubtedly interested in the extra commission he received for selling this noname printer. It was time to break it down into dollars and good-sense. First I asked him about ribbons. He informed me that "X" ribbons were only \$10 each and the Epson ones were \$15 from his store. What he actually implied is that "X" uses a

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#### STRING MASTER—

#### (Continued from Page 37)

the search begins is specified in the parameter list, you can use SEARCH repeatedly to find multiple occurrences of the string in an array.

The WINDOW subprogram is another general purpose routine. It allows you "instantly" to save the contents of a specified screen window in an array or to display a window previously saved. Together with the FRAME routine mentioned earlier, WINDOW can be used to advantage in most Extended BASIC programs. As in the FRAME example, the parameters include the row and column for the upper right and lower left corners of the window, a "W" or "R" for Write or Read, and the name of the string array to be used.

SELECT is a unique subprogram that allows you to review the contents of an array by "stepping through" the elements using either the up and down arrow keys or a joystick. One of the parameters in the SELECT statement is the beginning screen row for display or the array elements. If you keep an arrow key depressed, the stepping process auto-repeats, picking up speed the longer the arrow key is held down. When the ENTER key or a joystick fire button is pressed, the subprogram returns to Extended BASIC with the number of the array element selected.

In addition to these kinds of routines, STRING MASTER has several subprograms that are useful for more advanced application. SMPEEK and SMPOKE, for instance, allow you to read bytes from CPU memory and store them in a string array. The number of bytes you can read on a given access is limited only by the amount of string space available. The analogous SVPEEK and SVPOKE are used with VDP RAM.

After you have read data using SMPEEK or SVPEEK, you can then do conversions among number bases. The subprograms BINHEX, HEXBIN and HEXDEC make such conversions very easy, and convert all elements of an array with a single CALL LINK.

Other STRING MASTER subprograms not mentioned above include: CIRCUL — circulates elements in an array; CONCTL — like CONCTR, only concatenates on the left side of array elements; EOANN — finds the last array element that is not emp-

ty; MAXLEN and MINLEN — return the longest or shortest string in an array; RE-PLAC — used to search an array replacing every occurrence of a string with another string; and one of my personal favorites, HONK — created especially for Canadian users, perhaps.

In summary, Extended BASIC programmers who are working with applications that use string arrays will find that String Master lives up to its name.

### LX-800—

#### (Continued from Page 39)

custom ribbon that he said is the same as that for a Legend printer, whatever that is. I also pointed out the fact that if you don't buy a name-brand ribbon you can get one for under \$5 anywhere. The Legend ribbon could only be bought from this dealer, and who knows how long they would stock it? He suggested that I could re-ink the ribbon by hand, and I gave him a dirty look.

Next, we went on to service. Epson printers are well-known for reliability. The LX-800 has a six-month warranty, which is none-too-generous, but Epson has service centers all over. "X", on the other hand, had a six-month warranty with this store, which also was the service center for the printer. Also, for \$100 more they would sell me a "service contract" that would entitle me to an additional year of service. I took great pleasure in explaining how computer stores go in and out of business all the time, but large manufacturers rarely do.

I finally told him that I was going to take the Epson. Crestfallen, he led me to the back and handed me the printer and we trooped up to the cash register. At that time I pulled out the ad I clipped and asked if I could have the printer for the computer magazine advertised price — which was about \$30 below what he wanted for the LX-800 at the store. The salesman got a worried look and called the manager, who explained to me why they had to charge \$30 more for taking up space in their industrial-park located store. My argument that I could call their 800 number and pick it up from their warehouse if necessary cut no ice with them - I was informed if I ordered the "mail order" printer I would

have to receive it by mail. I then wrote out a check for the full price, and left with my new toy.

Since I set it up two months ago I've printed out hundreds of pages of complex graphics, documents and letters. The Epson has performed flawlessly. While dot-matrix printers are loud in general, this one is much quieter then the machine-gun sounds the 10X used to make, and the backfire-like sound of your standard letter-quality printer. At night I use my inkjet anyway, which makes less noise then an average TI disk drive.

I'm very impressed with the LX-800. I'm even more impressed with the fact it's by Epson, which until now I considered to be more interested in producing up-scale printers then bottom of the market ones. If Epson continues to produce low-end printers like the LX-800, not only will the company change the definition of "low-end" (printers with this many features cost over \$1,000 when I bought my Gemini), but they'll also give their competition a lot to worry about.

If your Gemini or TI printer is nearing the end of it's life-expectancy, or you are just buying a printer for the first time — take a serious look at the Epson LX-800, and don't buy it from a local printer store that has it's own generic brand (unless you don't mind suffering hard-sell sales tactics).

## **User Supported Software**

#### (Continued from Page 29)

out of Extended BASIC. The program allows the user to sort, search, enter data, define databases, etc. The program includes a manual on disk and help screens. The author is also distributing a disk/book combination called *The Programmer's Inspiration Book* that includes a number of programs and documentation files. Send four SSSD or two DSSD disks for the disk/book and Records/Plus, return mailer and postage. Donations of up to \$10 are encouraged.

#### **GRAPHICS**

Boyd Shugert, 1729 Timmonds Ave., Portsmouth, OH 45662, is offering a flippy containing graphics for the Axiom GP-100TI, Smith-Corona Fastext 80 and Epson-compatible printers. The author's method of preparing the graphics in BASIC and XBASIC is also documented. The disk includes a printer program that will output the graphics in normal or reversed view, single or double size. There are 17 graphics included on the diskette. The author says he created this method of designing and outputting graphics so that he could printed customized graphics on a printer

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# Newsbytes

### New BBS founded

A new TI-supportive bulletin board is being run by Michael Dorman, a member of the Mid-South 99 User Group.

The board is called the Midnight Hour BBS and operates 24 hours a day at 300/1200 baud. The board is operated on an IBM system with a hard drive but primarily supports the TI99/4A and Geneve 9640 with a download section and message bases. The board is operated in West Memphis, Arkansas, at (501) 735-9980.

# Printer control book published by McWare

McWare Products has published a new book called *How to Control Any Printer* from Any Computer, as part of its McWare printer control series.

Written as a workbook for instructional purposes, the book is described as providing examples and discussions. It contains an appendix with information about the printer control codes from many printers including Gemini 10X, Legend 880, Alps 2000, Fastext 80, Star NXI0, Star NPI0, Panasonic KX-PI091 and Okidata.

The book is available for \$14.95 plus \$2 shipping and handling from McWare Products, P.O. Box 2784, Fairfax, VA 22031.

## Legends upgraded

Asgard Software, Donn Granros and Ed Johnson have announced Version 1.1 of the graphics role-playing game, Legends.

The new version corrects all errors round in the previous one, according to the manufacturer, and also contains the following new features:

- Multiple attacks: Each character now is "capable of striking the bad guys twice in each turn," the manufacturer says. As the character's level increases, his or her number of "attacks" increases. Monsters also have multiple attacks based on their difficulty level.
- Time delay: This feature allows the user to set the duration messages last on the screen, for the convenience of advanced users who already know all the messages and Geneve users who want to slow them down so they are readable.
  - Save game: This feature allows the user

to save the game without returning to Wizard's Rock. The game cannot be saved in a dungeon and quits after saving, so a user who wants to continue must reload the program.

- New potion Stealth: This potion allows the party to become invisible. The manufacturer notes "unfortunately you can't really tell when you'll become 'uninvisible' again."
- New spell Slow: This spell allows Rangers and Wizards to reduce the number of times a monster can attack to one per turn. Some monsters have this spell, too.
- Terrain types: Where the player treads can now mean the difference between "electronic life and electronic death." The four terrain types in order of deadliness are grasslands, forests, swamps and dark swamps.
- Monsters: Many have been changed and made more dangerous.

Also, the manufacturer says, the user now has the option of engaging in combat or not in most encounters, the Island graphics have been enhanced and the difficulty level determines not only the type of monsters encountered, but how much gold and experience the player gets for killing them.

Current users may receive new disks plus a manual update covering the new functions by returning their original disks plus \$5. Cost of Legends 1.1 is \$27.95.

Orders may be sent to Asgard Software, P.O. Box 10306, Rockville, MD 20850.

## Nameloc releases Graphic Lister

Nameloc Software of Portland Oregon, has released Graphic Lister, a program designed for use with TI-Artist.

The program will print out lists on 1-inch and 1½-inch labels, 3x5 cards, 4x6 cards, 8½x11 pages or other sizes.

The program allows the user to put a message on one side of the paper with TI-Writer, then run the paper through on the other side and print out all the addresses with the return address. The paper can then be folded, stapled and stamped.

Graphic Lister contains the following programs:

• LISTMAKER, an Extended BASIC program with which the user can build, edit

and save mailing lists to disk.

- Three c99 programs which load out of Editor/Assembler option 5, "Run Program File" to print out lists:
  - "ONE" (files ONE, ONF, ONG): prints in any lxl character TI-Artist font or built-in printer fonts; incorporates TI-Artist instances up to 12 rows by 10 columns.
  - "TWO" (files TWO, TWP, TWQ): prints with the built-in printer fonts; incorporates small instances (up to 7 rows by 5 columns).
  - "THREE" (files THREE, THREF, THREG): prints text in either any lxl character TI-Artist font or the built-in printer fonts; incorporates TI-Artist instances up to 12 rows by 10 columns.
- CONVERT an Extended BASIC program that will convert a previously built LABELMAKER list.
- LIST a short "phony" practice mailing list.
- LOAD & LAR a fairware Editor/Assembler simulator that loads automatically from Extended BASIC, included for the convenience of users who may not have the E/A cartridge.
- DOCUMENT complete documentation for all the programs.

Graphic Lister is available for \$10 plus \$1.50 shipping and handling from Nameloc Software, 3971 S.E. Lincoln, Portland OR 97214.

### IBM-Okidata switch

The UKI Switch Corporation, 326 Linden Place, West Hempstead, NY 11552. offers the UKI printer switch, a small plugin circuit board with an EPROM which contains both the Okidata command set and the IBM Plug 'n' Play options. The switch is particularly useful to those with older Oki's that don't support IBM commands.

UKI sells different configurations for various models, including the Microline 83. 92/93 and 192/193. The switch costs \$49.95.

Newsbytes is a column of general information for TI99/4A users. It includes product announcements and other items of interest. The publisher does not necessarily endorse products listed in this column. Vendors and others are encouraged to submit items for consideration.

# Clarifications on Print-A-Tag

Edward S. Machonis, of Floral Park, New York, responds to two issues regarding his Print-A-Tag program published in the December issue.

I was amused to see the User Note by Wanda Clark in the January issue. Similar code was deleted from an early version of Print-A-Tag to make it a little friendlier. The additional key presses introduced for each label change — Y, ENTER and R — seem to more than offset the five or six key presses saved for those few times when a label is reprinted with no change in aspect or quantity.

The program was deliberately designed so that any print quantity greater than one had to be entered for each run in order that the printer was not unintentionally started on a longer run than desired. (It originally defaulted to the previous quantity entered.)

I guess it's all in one's point of view, and what appears to be a defect to one person becomes a "slight improvement" to another. Incidentally, to run another set of labels, one only has to press Enter for each default and enter a new quantity if more than one label is desired.

Correspondence forwarded from a reader using a Prowriter informs me that the graphics were inverted on his labels. This is due to Prowriter assigning binary values to the print head pins opposite of those used by Epson. Prowriter's least significant bit is Epson's most significant bit, and vice versa. Below is a listing of the line numbers and the changes required therein to print the graphics right-side up on the Prowriter.

In order to determine the new values required, the TINYGRAM listing below was developed. It prints a table of the equivalent bit values for each printer. The table is bidirectional; the first number can represent either printer and the second value will be the equivalent for the other printer. These may be useful to other Prowriter users in converting Epson graphic codes.

1 ! PRINT—A—TIAG CHANGES REQUIRED TO RESTORE INVERTED GRAPHICS PRINTED WITH PROWRITER PRINTERS. ! 127

180 H\$=K\$&RPT\$ (CHR\$ (28), 2)&R PT\$ (CHR\$ (62),2)&RPT\$ (CHR\$ (12 4),4)&RPT\$(CHR\$(62),2)&RPT\$( CHR\$(28),2)&" " :: B=1 !184 260 B\$=K\$&CHR\$ (32)&CHR\$ (48)& CHR\$ (56)&CHR\$ (60)&CHR\$ (190)& (HR\$ (255)&CHR\$ (190)&CHR\$ (60) &CHR\$ (56) &CHR\$ (48) &CHR\$ (32) & CHR\$(0)&" ":: GOTO 330 ! XM AS TREE !253 280 B\$=K\$&RPI\$(CHR\$(96),2)&R PT\$ (CHR\$ (112), 2)&RPT\$ (CHR\$ (6 3),2)&RPT\$(CHR\$(2),2)&RPT\$(C HR\$(28),2)&RPT\$(CHR\$(0),2)&" " :: GOTO 330 ! MUSIC NOT ! 065

290 B\$=K\$&RPT\$(CHR\$(66),2)&R PT\$(CHR\$(98),2)&RPT\$(CHR\$(31),2)&RPT\$(CHR\$(50),2)&RPT\$(C HR\$(100),2)&RPT\$(CHR\$(0),2)& " " :: CXIYO 330 ! WALKER !16

320 IS=K\$&CHR\$(60)&CHR\$(66)&CHR\$(145)&CHR\$(165)&RPT\$(CHR\$(161),4)&CHR\$(165)&CHR\$(145)&CHR\$(66)&CHR\$(60)&" :: G

```
1 ! *** EPSON/FROWRITER ***

* Graphics Print Code *

* Conversion Table *

* A TINYGRAM *

**** A TINYGRAM *

**** *** EPSON=1 PR

OWRITER=2(1 OR 2?) ": X :: P$
```

OWRITER=2(1 OR 2?) ": X :: P\$
(1)=CHR\$(15):: P\$(2)=CHR\$(27)
&"Q" :: OPEN #1: "PIO", VARIA
HLE 132 :: PRINT #1: P\$(X)!20
5

3 FOR R=0 TO 31 :: FOR C=0 T 0 7 :: E,N=R+C\*32 :: P=0 !13 2

4 IF INT(N/2)<>N/2 THEN P=P+ 128 :: N=N-1 !038

5 IF INT(N/4)<>N/4 THEN P=P+ 64 :: N=N-2 !249

6 IF INT(N/8)<>N/8 THEN P=P+ 32 :: N=N-4 !254

7 IF INT(N/16)<>N/16 THEN P= P+16 :: N=N-8 !100

8 IF INT(N/32)<>N/32 THEN P= P+8 :: N=N-16 !096

9 IF INT(N/64)<>N/64 THEN P= P+4 :: N=N-32 !100

10 1F INT(N/128)<>N/128 THEN

P=P+2 :: N=N-64 !203 11 JF N>127 THEN P=P+1 !192 12 PRINT #1: TAB(C\*16+8); E; "= "; P;:: NEXT C :: NEXT R !217

### More on checksum

This comes from Jim R. Van Scyoc, of Hayward, California. He writes:

In the User Notes in January, you printed an item by Frank Geitzler titled "Checksumupdate." Frank refers to a bug in the program causing the screen to scroll after entering the input file name. If you think about it, you will remember that the screen is not supposed to scroll when using the ACCEPT AT statement.

The bug can occur when you run any program with ACCEPT AT in it while the checksum object code is resident in memory and the interrupt routine is turned on. If you or the program execute a CALL LINK("OFF") or CALL INIT the problem will disappear. Executing a NEW will not help. Possibly the object code could be changed, but I will leave that for a machine language programmer.

I'm including a minor change I made to the input and output defaults in the checksum program. Why type "DSK" every time? If you always save the merge files under the default name CHECKIN and CHECKOUT, you can do the whole input and output with two keystrokes.

The cursor will now rest upon the number allowing you to change the default drive and the file name with the least number of keystrokes. We then add DSK to the filename in the OPEN statements. I am always willing to put in a few extra keystrokes programming to save a few strokes while running a program.

130 DISPLAY AT(10,1):"INPUT MERGE FILE?":" DSK1.CHECKIN " !003
135 ACCEPT AT(11,6)SIZE(-12)
BEEP:I\$ :: OPEN #1:"DSK"&I\$,
VARIABLE 163,INPUT !036
140 DISPLAY AT(13,1):"OUTPUT MERGE FILE?":" DSK1.CHECKO UT" !202
160 ACCEPT AT(14,6)SIZE(-12)
BEEP:O\$ :: OPEN #2:"DSK"&O\$,
VARIABLE 163,OUTPUT !153

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# Chart is key to TI-Artist

This comes from Jon Hodges, of Richardson, Texas. He writes:

I would like to respond to the Feedback letter from Elton Schooling regarding TI-Artist V2.01. If he looks on the third page of his manual he will see a "Key Layout" that describes the keys that require FCTN to access the designated operation. This is the only place in the manual that even hints at the use of several keys, and it does not do so clearly. They key combination he wants to slow cursor speed is FCTN semicolon.

Last year I taught TI-Artist at a Mini-SIG for our user group and made up the enclosed chart.

We hope readers who use TI-Artist will find this chart to be a handy reference.

# Decimal numbers converted

The following program, by James Aaron, of Norwalk, California, will convert a decimal number to any desired one or two digit base as long as LEN(A\$)=(BASE VALUE) and the decimal number does not exceed (BASE VALUE)\*10^ 12. Any value greater than this will not be reliably converted. For example, 2\*10^ 12 will be accurately converted to a 41-digit binary string, but 2\*10^ 12+1 and 2\*10^ 12+2 will convert to the same string. For bases greater than 32 just extend the length of A\$. For bases greater than 99 the decimal value must not exceed 14 digits and meet the above parameters.

10 CALL CLEAR :: AS="0123456 789ABCDRFCHIJKLMNOPQRSTUV" : : DISPLAY AT(11,1): "BASE: ":

: "NUMBER: " !082

20 ON WARNING NEXT :: ACCEPT AT (11,7)SIZE(-2)VALIDATE(DI GIT, " "): B :: IF B<2 OR B>LK N(A\$)THEN 20 :: CALL HCHAR(15,3,32,45)!140

30 ON WARNING NEXT :: ACCEPT AT (13,9)SIZE (14)VALIDATE (DIGIT," "): N :: IF N>B\*10^12 THEN 30 !131

40 N=N/B :: A=N-INT(N):: N= [ NT(N):: B\$=SEC\$(A\$, A\*B+1, 1)&

	A	ARTIST	<b>FUNCTIONS</b>	
SYMBOL	<b>FUNCTION</b>	TYPE	<b>USE OF ENTER/FIRE</b>	COMMENTS
D	Draw	cmd	start/stop	hold fire down
P	Point	cmd	place	
L	Line	cmd	begin/end	
K	K-Line	cmd	begin/intermediate	D to exit
R	Rays	cmd	center/start/stop	D to exit
F	Fill	cmd	do	SPACE to abort
V	Frame	cmd	lst corner, opp. corner	
X	Box	cmd	lst corner, opp. corner	fills w/pattern
O	Circle	cmd	center/edge	·
Q	Disk	cmd	center/edge	fills w/pattern
CTRL-A	Clear Image	cmd	Č	leaves color, pattern
Н	Hor/Vert	cmd	begin/end	
N	Swap	cmd	new color/old color	pick new color,
				place on old color.
I	Invert	mode		negative image
E	AlphaNumeric	cmd	Begin lower left/stop	does not use fonts,
	/ II primi varior i o		begin tower territor	use CTRL x for
				width, FCTN x for
				height
CTRL-B	Clear Color	cmd		leaves pattern
S	Store	menu		load/save/index
S .	Sinc	menu		picture
Z	Zoom	mode	select window	move with cursor
	ZOOM	mode	select willdow	cmds
M	Mirror	mode		4 reflections
C	Hard Copy	menu		4 Tellections
FCTN	Plot/Erase	mode		
FCTN	Foregnd Color	cmd	change to next color	
FCTN-;	Cursor Speed	mode	change to next color	fact/closs togglo
rein-,	Cursor Speed	mode		fast/slow toggle switch
F icon	Foreground/	mode		color chosen will be
r icon	Foreground/	mode		
	Background			fore-
				ground or
D :	D. 44 !	1.	di	background
P icon	Pattern in use Color Cursor	mode	display next pattern	only "P" is solid
- ICON	Color Cursor	mode		use P to clean up
				borders
	ENHA	NCEM	ENT FUNCTIONS	
М	Move w/o Color	valent to	a left/battam_right/place	T to check
N	Move w/Color		p left/bottom right/place p left/bottom right/place	T to check
C				T to check
	Copy w/o Color		p left/bottom right/place	
D A	Copy w/Color	menu select top	p left/bottom right/place	T to check SPACE to exit. T to
A	AlphaNumeric	menu	enter text/place text	
	Theo o Clide		valeat/eluga	check
0	Use a Slide		select/place	SPACE to exit
S	Slides	menu	. 1 1 /1.6. 1.1	CDACE . :
	Define		pick box/define slide	SPACE to exit
	Erase		pick slide	SPACE to exit
	Rotate		pick slide	SPACE to exit
				_S added to
	Load Slide file			
				filename
	Load Slide file Save Slide file			_S added to
	Save Slide file			_S added to filename
			enter name/place instance	_S added to filename T to check
	Save Slide file		enter name/place instance	_S added to filename T to check _I added to
	Save Slide file		enter name/place instance	_S added to filename T to check
	Save Slide file		enter name/place instance enter name/select top lft/bot-	_S added to filename T to check _I added to
	Save Slide file Load Instance		·	_S added to filename T to check _I added to

#### B\$ :: IF N>0 THEN 40 :: DISP IAY AT(15,1):B\$ :: B\$="" :: GOTO 20 !219

any function except ALPHA, STORE, SAVE/LOAD, or COPY.

Keyboard cursor movement: Horizontal/Vertical—S/E/D/X DIAGONAL—W/R/C/Z

## Micro Stuffer help

The following item is excerpted from the (See Page 44)

340 INPUT #2: A\$, J, J, K ! 156

######

###" !244

35() TMACER " ###### #### ###

360 PRINT #1,USING 350: "AVAI

L=",STR\$(K),"USED=",STR\$(J-K)

########

## User Nates

(Continued from Page 43)
newsletter of the K-Town 99ers, of Knoxville, Tennessee. It was written by Mike
Epperson. According to Epperson, the
Micro Stuffer printer buffer a friend pur-

chased didn't work with the 4A.

After researching the TI RS232 manual and the Stuffer manual I felt possibly there was a wiring problem between the units since there were more connections shown in the Stuffer manual than in the TI book. The TI manual showed a ground connected to pin 16 on the 36-pin Centronics connector on the printer end of the cable. The Stuffer manual showed ground on pins 16, 17 and 19 through 30 of the same plug.

I proceeded to hook all these grounds together by jumpering all the listed pins together. I then tried the buffer ... and it worked.

The Micro Stuffer parallel printer buffer is available from Tenex and is compatible with most computer brands.

# Cataloger outputs listings to labels

Disklabel is an Extended BASIC program by Robert Neal of the TI Users of Will County, of Romeoville, Illinois. The program outputs a disk catalog in compressed subscript to a standard 3½ x 7/8 address label. The labels include disk information (sectors used and remaining as well as diskname) and three columns listing up to eight programs and files each per label.

Line 230 is used to set the linefeed depth between each line and line 500 is used to set the amount of space between labels for disks that need more than one label to contain their catalogs.

For lengthy catalogs, it may be just as well to output the catalog to paper and then tape the listing to the disk jacket. It takes up less space than affixing several labels to the disk jacket. Line 490 contols the number of lines that will be printed to a label. Change LC9 to a number large enough to handle a lengthy catalog. LC21, for example, would output 20 lines of three entries each.

Line 260 isn't necessary, since it only displays dummy data to the screen.

Printer codes may have to be modified to suit non-Epson control codes. The pro-

gram should be adaptable to any printer capable of printing subscript. Obviously, line 220 defaults to a parallel printer. Change this line for serial printers.

As a reminder, the numbers that appear after the exclamation point at the end of each program line are checksums. Do not include the exclamation point or the number while entering this program.

1()() | \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* | 119

```
110 !*
                      * 1066
         DISKLABEL
120 !* by ROBERT NEAL * !032
                     *!151
130 !* T. I. USERS OF
140 !* WILL COUNTY
                      * !177
150 !*ADAPTED TO EPSON* !050
160 !*
                      * !078
          PRINTERS
170 !* by TOM ARNOLD * !002
180 !*CHANNEL 99 USERS* !020
190 | 1119
200 DIM PN$(127),SZ$(127),PT
$(127)!193
210 TYPE$(1)="D/F" :: TYPE$(
2)="D/V" :: TYPE$(3)="I/F" :
: TYPE$(4)="I/V" :: TYPE$(5)
="PGM" !173
220 OPEN #1: "PIO" !253
230 PRINT #1: CHR$ (27) & CHR$ (6
5)&CHR$(3);:: !** SETS LINE
 FEED TO 6/72 INCH*** !104
240 PRINT #1: CHR$(15); !*** P
UTS PRINTER INTO CONDENSED P
RINT !218
250 DISPLAY AT (2.1) ERASE ALL
          DISKLABEL": "
                     by Bob
Neal":"
              Version 2.0":
:RPT$("-",28)!000
260 DISPLAY AT (9,1): "Avail=2
91 Used =67 DISKNAME": RPT$(
"=",28):"DLABEL 20 PGM DLABE
  27 PGM": "LOAD
                    15 PGM LI)
      25 D/F": RPT$("-",28)!1
ATA
88
270 DISPLAY AT (20,1) BEEP: "PL
ACR DISK TO BE LABELED IN DR
IVE #1, THEN PRESS ANY KEY"
```

280 CALL KEY(0,K,ST):: IF ST

290 OFEN #2: "DSK1.", INPUT, R

310 PN\$(X)="" :: SZ\$(X)="" :

:: ST=1 !124

=0 THEN 280 !005

: PT\$(X)="" !061

320 NEXT X !238

330 CNT=0 !156

ELATIVE, INTERNAL !237

300 FOR X=1 TO CNT !050

```
),CHR$(14)&A$ !078
370 PRINT #1: CHR$ (27) & CHR$ (8
3)&CHR$(1);:: PRINT #1:RPT$(
"=",58)!158
380 LC=2 !072
390 FOR X=1 TO 127 !178
400 INPUT #2: A1$, A, J, K ! 196
410 IF LEN(A1$)=0 THEN 460 !
089
420 \text{ PN$}(X) = A1\$ :: SZ\$(X) = STR
$(J):: SZ$(X)=RPT$(" ",3-LEN
(SZ\$(X)))\&SZ\$(X)!230
430 A=ABS(A):: PT$(X)=TYPE$(
A):: IF A=4 AND K=254 THEN P
T$(X)=TYPE$(5)!081
440 CNT=CNT+1 !067
450 NEXT X !238
460 CLOSE #2 !152
470 FOR X=1 TO CNT STEP 3 !2
24
48() IMACE ######### ### ###
  #### ### ### !117
490 IF LC>9 THEN 500 ELSE 53
0 ! 161
500 PRINT #1: "": "": "": "": ""
!255
510 IMAGE "
                     ########
###" !187
520 LC=2 :: PRINT #1,USING 5
10:CHR$(14)&A$ :: PRINT #1:C
HR$ (27)&CHR$ (83)&CHR$ (1);::
PRINT #1:RPT$("=",58)!041
530 PRINT #1: CHR$ (27) & CHR$ (8
3)&CHR$(1)!***PUTS PRINTER I
N SUBSCRIPT MODE*** !205
540 PRINT #1,USING 480: PN$(X
),SZ$(X),PT$(X),PN$(X+1),SZ$
(X+1), PT$(X+1), PN$(X+2), SZ$(
X+2), PTs(X+2):: LC=LC+1! 166
550 NEXT X !238
560 FOR X=1 TO 11-LC :: PRIN
T #1:"" :: NEXT X :: PRINT #
1: CHR$ (27) & CHR$ (84) !***LAST
PART RESETS SURSCRIPT, MAY N
OT BE NEEDED ON GEMINI** 10
97
570 DISPLAY AT (20, 1) BEEP: "CA
         (See Page 45)
```

(Continued from Page 44)

TALOG ANOTHER? (Y/N)":"":""
!002
580 CALL KEY(3,K,S):: IF S=0
THEN 580 !141
590 IF CHR\$(K)="Y" THEN 270
ELSE IF CHR\$(K)="N" THEN 600
ELSE 570 !057
600 CLOSE #1 :: END !164

# XBASIC program works on D/V80 files

Tom Wynne, of the Puget Sound 99ers, has developed a program called Pre-Formatter that may be of use to those who want to do global changes on TI-Writer files without using TI-Writer.

As it is listed here, the program will place carriage returns at the end of each line. It also gives the user the option of replacing all spaces with required space as symbolized by the caret. Users may easily modify this later option to permit search and replace of any character by changing line 200. In line 200, Cl\$ represents the character to be changed and C2\$ represents the character you want to replace it with.

"I created it for the use of entering program listings and fixed format files in a document for use with the Formatter of TI-Writer," he wrote in his user group newsletter.

When the program is run, the user is prompted for the filename and drive designation of the file to be modified. If carriage returns already exist on the file, additional carriage returns will not be added.

The user should be able to modify the carriage return replacement operation as well by changing lines 360 and 370. The carriage return is identified by CHR\$(13).

Wynne warns that large files will result in a "memory full" error message.

```
13Ø ! * OF EACH LINE AND *!
Ø56
140 | * REPLACES SPACES
                          *!
133
                           * !
15Ø! * WITH REQUIRED
Ø84
16Ø! * SPACE.
                           *!
150
170! *
          BY TOM WYNNE
                           *!
Ø19
180 | shipping the second second !
235
19Ø DIM A$ (300)!186
200 C1$="":: C2$="^"!061
210 PRINT "ENTER FILE NAME: "
 ! 172
22Ø ACCEPT BEEP: FN$ !255
23Ø PRINT "REPLACE '"; C1$; " '
 WITH "; C2$; "'?"; !Ø44
240 ACCEPT VALIDATE ("YN"): YN
$ :: IF YNS="" THEN 240 !190
25Ø OPEN #1: FN$, INPUT !Ø72
26Ø T=Ø !ØØØ
27Ø PRINT "READING FILE..."
1054
28Ø IF EOF(1)THEN 32Ø !111
29Ø LINPUT #1: B$ !188
3000 IF YNS="Y" THEN CALL REP
LACE (B$, C1$, C2$)!176
31Ø A$(I)=B$ :: I=I+1 :: GOT
0 28Ø !182
32Ø CLOSE #1 !151
33Ø PRINT "WRITING FILE..."
1096
34Ø OPEN #1: FN$, OUTPUT !173
35Ø FOR J=Ø TO I-1 :: IF A$(
J)="" THEN 37Ø !214
36Ø IF SEG$(A$(J), LEN(A$(J))
,1)=CHR$(13)THEN 38Ø !2ØØ
37Ø A$(J)=A$(J)&CHR$(13)!Ø31
38Ø PRINT #1: A$(J):: NEXT J
:: CLOSE #1 !223
39Ø PRINT "FINISHED." !228
400 GOTO 210 !033
41Ø SUB REPLACE (A$, C1$, C2$)!
213
42Ø B$="" !235
```

43Ø FOR I=1 TO LEN(A\$)!229
44Ø CH\$=SEC\$(A\$,I,LEN(C1\$))!
16Ø
45Ø IF CH\$=C1\$ THEN CH\$=C2\$
!Ø63
46Ø B\$=B\$&CH\$ :: NEXT I :: A
\$=B\$ !Ø93
47Ø SUBEND !168

## Recycle ribbons

Don Weber, of the West-Jax 99ers (Jacksonville, Florida) suggests that old printer ribbons can be made nearly as good as new. Here is is recommendation for reinking ribbons.

Basically, the job is done by drawing the ribbon across a stamp-pad that is normally used 10-17 rubber stamps by applying a small amount of pressure to your ribbon while holding against the pad. The ribbon will absorb the ink. By arranging a method of continuously moving the ribbon across the stamp-pad at low speed, the entire ribbon will be re-inked in short order.

The ribbons for my printer have a convenient drive shaft that will fit in the chuck of a slow-speed drill motor. You may have to mark the ends of the ribbon with White-Out to known when one cycle has been completed. Also, it may be necessary to make a couple of passes to fully re-ink the ribbon. Or, make one pass on the inside of the ribbon and the second on the outside.

# Make those numbers stand out

Although this program won't eliminate inputting errors, it may be of some assistance when entering and verifying numbers and punctuation marks. The program runs out of Extended BASIC and requires a memory expansion. It turns all numerals and punctuation white to highlight them as you enter or list a program. It's particularly useful when enter-

(See Page 46)

#### (Continued from Page 45)

ing lengthy CALL CHAR codes. Once executed, the program remains in effect until the computer is turned off until CALL LOAD(-31804,0) is executed or the computer is reset. Simply enter the program and type RUN to activate it. The program appeared in the newsletter of the Twin TIers User Group, of Horseheads, New York.

10 REM Turns all numeral and

punctuation white. By HARRY WILHELM !146
20 REM Turn on by CALL LOAD(-31804,63) Turn off by CALL LOAD(-31804,0) !095
50 CALL INIT !157
60 CALL LOAD(16128,2,224,38,0,2,0,8,17,2,1,63,36,2,2,0,3,4,32,32,36,2,224,131,192,3,128) !001
70 CALL LOAD(16164,240,240,240) !001

8Ø CALL LOAD(-318Ø4,63)!1Ø7

User Notes is a column of tips and ideas designed to help readers put their computers to better use. The information provided here comes from many sources, including TI user group newsletters. MICROpendium pays \$10 for any item sent in by readers that appears in this column. Mail User Notes to MICROpendium User Notes, P.O. Box 1343, Round Rock, TX 78680.

## User Supported Software

#### (Continued from Page 40)

that is not supported by commercially available graphics programs. The author asks \$5 for each of the disks (one contains the graphics, the other information and programs demonstrating how graphics are developed and printed). Include the type of printer you have. Copies of the printer's graphic commands table and the 8-pin bit value calculation would be helpful. Shugert will supply the media, mailer and postage. Some of the graphics are designed to work with cassette but are much slower than outputting from a diskette. Contact Shugert for more information about

## **BBS** upgraded

The 99 BBS in Whittier, California, has been upgraded by the addition of a Novation Pro 2400 baud modem. All functions are now operative at 2400 baud, according to sysop Roger Davis.

Other improvements include addition of support for the Geneve 9640 computer by Myarc, an enlarged help file, improvements to search functions in the message base and improved screen displays, he says.

The 24-hour board's number is (213) 947-7777. It operates at 300, 1200 and 2400 baud and is accessible by PC Pursuit.

the cassette graphics applications.

#### EDITOR FOR TI-RUNNER

Michael Rittweger, Nissenstrasse 12, D-2300 Kiel 14. West Germany, is offering an Editor for TI-Runner screens. The program, which runs out of XBASIC, allows the user to modify or create screens for TI-Runner. The program requires XBASIC, disk system and memory expansion. An Epson-compatible printer is optional. Documentation is on disk. For two disks, send \$15. The program and documentation are in German.

QUICK-LOAD

Robert Amenta, 14 Greene Rd., Hillcrest, NY

10977, is offering QUICK-LOAD. It consists of three programs: LOAD, QUICK-LOAD and README (documentation). Quick-Load works by creating a D/V80 file of all RUNnable program names (called CAT) on a diskette. When Load is run, it reads the file called CAT, which was created by Quick-Load. After the directory of RUNnable programs appears on screen, the cursor is used to select the program to LOAD. The README file is in the form of a program that allows the docs to be dumped to a printer or displayed on screen. The author asks for \$5 from those who use the program. D,PRM.

## Forth Text-to-Speech Demo

```
SCR #150
  O ( Text-To-Speech utility with the GRAM KRACKER - John Trundle )
   PAGE->R HEY O VARIABLE BUFR FD ALLOT PARS @ 40 + VAPIABLE NB
    PARS @ 30 4
      BUER 1900
       FILE SPEAKER
  6 SPEAKER
     SET-PAR
              DSPLY SONTL
                            VPBL
                                   OUTPT
                                         FF REC-LEN
  8 F-D" SPEECH"
                    O PAB-ADDR @ VSBW
   : TALKER 0 8370 C! 0 83D0 !
                                    0 8354 !
    PAR-ADDP @ A + 834A 6 VMBR
10
                                    8 836D C
       NB @ 8356 1
 1.1
                    3D GPLLNK ;
 12 TALKER
13
    : SAY PUER 1A EXPECT
14
          PHER 1900 1A VMBW
                                1A CHAR-CNT!
15
           3 PAR ADDR @ VSRW
                                TALKER ;
                                                               R->BASE
```

## Classified

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